

JPRS 70410

4 January 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON VIETNAM

No. 2001

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
**NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE**
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

20000202 100

A S I A

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

4 January 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON VIETNAM

No. 2001

CONTENTS

PAGE

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Militia Deactivates Mines, Clears Land (Phan Van Que; NHAN DAN, 15 Nov 77)	1
Theft of Socialist Property Condemned (Editorial; TIN SANG, 29 Oct 77)	2
Hoard of Automobile Parts Discovered in Ho Chi Minh City (TIN SANG, 23 Oct 77)	5
Official Discusses Efforts To Restrict Coal Thefts (Bang Vu; GIAO THONG VAN TAI, 31 Oct 77)	7
Reader Deplores Illegal Fuel Sales (NHAN DAN, 5 Nov 77)	9
Reader Deplores Pilferage of State Oil (Nguyen Sinh; NHAN DAN, 10 Nov 77)	10

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Cuban Unit Helps Build Xuan Mai-Song Da Road (NHAN DAN, 9 Nov 77)	11
--	----

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Conference Held To Discuss Budgets (NHAN DAN, 15 Nov 77)	13
---	----

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Implementation of New Laws Urged (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 27 Oct 77)	16
--	----

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Law-Breaking Businessmen Criticized (Editorial; TIN SANG, 2 Nov 77)	18
Currency Exchange Violations Reported (HANOI MOI, 4 Nov 77)	21
National Economic Investment Guidelines Proposed (Truong Son; NHAN DAN, 10, 11 Nov 77)	23
Planning District Central Zones Discussed (Nguyen Dinh Nam; NHAN DAN, 15 Nov 77)	30
Inconsistency in Reward Sale of Industrial Goods (NHAN DAN, 10 Nov 77)	34
The State Bank Support for Agricultural Production Collectives (My Co; TIN SANG, 25 Sep 77)	35
Reasons for High Bread Prices Discussed (Th. Thanh; TIN SANG, 22 Oct 77)	38
Grain Inspection in Quang Nam-Da Nang (Thu Thao; NHAN DAN, 10 Nov 77)	41
Hanoi People's Committee Establishes New Vegetable Prices (HANOI MOI, 4 Nov 77)	43
AGRICULTURE	
Agricultural Roundup (NHAN DAN, 27 Oct 77)	46
Progress of Cooperativization in Go Cong Described (Phan Van Dang; NHAN DAN, 7 Nov 77)	48
HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION	
Editorial Urges Increased Work Site Labor Productivity (Editorial; HANOI MOI, 18 Oct 77)	56
Electricity Shortage Prompts Power Cuts (HANOI MOI, 18 Oct 77)	58
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Ways To Relieve Congestion at Port of Haiphong Suggested (Xuan Moi; GIAO THONG VAN TAI, 31 Oct 77)	60

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	
'NHAN DAN' Calls for Improved Living Conditions in Schools (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 31 Oct 77)	63
POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE	
Buddhist Claim Vietnam Suppression (THE COURIER MAIL, 11 Nov 77)	65
District Thins Out Population, Reorganizes Territory for More Effective Production (Quang Chau; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 30 Oct 77)	66
Area and Population of the Municipalities and Provinces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (VIETNAM: VERS UNE NOUVELLE ETAPE, 1977)	71
Briefs Thanh Hoa Vendors	73
BIOGRAPHIC	
Information on Vietnamese Personalities (Various sources, various dates)	74
CHRONOLOGY	
Hanoi Review of Events for 16 August-15 September 1977 (VIETNAM COURIER, Oct 77)	80

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITIA DEACTIVATES MINES, CLEARS LAND

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 77 p 5

[Article by Phan Van Que, Department of Propaganda and Training of the Binh Tri Thien Military Headquarters: "Binh Tri Thien Militia Destroys and Deactivates 1,075,259 Mines and Shells of Various Types and Clears 59,930 Hectares of Land"]

[Text] Clearly understanding the importance of destroying and deactivating bombs and mines and clearing land, the military organizations in the southern districts of Binh Tri Thien province have, in coordination with the local sectors, agencies, and people, opened many training classes in destroying and deactivating bombs and mines. These districts have mobilized 11,525 guerrilla militia troops and youths and used 137,832 man-days to destroy and deactivate bombs and mines.

During July, August, and September of 1977, Binh Tri Thien destroyed or deactivated 1,075,259 mines, grenades, and shells of various types, cleared 59,930 hectares of land, and contributed to carrying out the resolution of the provincial party organization concerning reclaiming wasteland, expanding the area, and supporting agricultural production, especially the operation to produce winter-season subsidiary food crops and vegetables which is expanding greatly.

11,943

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

THEFT OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY CONDEMNED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 29 Oct 77 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "Contribute to Opposing the Theft of Socialist Property"]

[Text] The theft of socialist property has occurred and is occurring in our city and in a number of other places. That evil has caused many difficulties for production and has considerably influenced the life of society. It has not yet been effectively stopped, but "is tending to increase and in some respects is serious."* The property of the organs, from vehicles and machinery to furniture and other materials, has been lost in rather large quantities and has become the private property of a number of people. State materials, from cement, gasoline, oil, and fertilizer to equipment, spare parts, and many other important goods, have been slipped out to the free market in considerable quantities. That situation has benefitted the speculators and hoarders. They are helped to disturb the market and create difficulties and obstacles for the reform and construction of our city. Furthermore, it must be sincerely said that those negative phenomena have considerably influenced the prestige of the state cadres and caused considerable dissatisfaction among most of the cadres and personnel and the various categories of people. There have been many formal denunciations, letters, and recommendations exposing the problem, and many internal struggles have taken place.

It must be clearly stated that in January 1977 the Politburo of the Party Central Committee issued Resolution 228 on launching a struggle movement against the negative manifestations in life and strengthening economic and social management. In the course of the implementation of that resolution, in the north there has been initial progress in the struggle against the theft of socialist property and illegal livelihood. In the south, because there were many urgent tasks after the liberation the implementation of that resolution has been limited. Because of that situation the theft of socialist property has not yet been stopped.

*Quotations in this editorial are from the Directive of the Party Central Committee.

Recently the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee issued a Directive on giving concentrated guidance from now to the end of 1978 and continuing the campaign to organize the implementation of that Resolution. In July 1977 the Municipal Party Committee issued resolutions 28 and 29, and the Municipal People's Council has approved resolutions relevant to that problem.

That policy of the Party and state is entirely appropriate to the benefit of the nation and the aspirations of the great majority of the cadres and state personnel, so the city's people have enthusiastically applauded it, and hope that it is implemented strictly and effectively.

The city's people completely approve of the direction that has been set forth: "Launching a broad mass movement to uncover the weaknesses in management from the central level to the base level and find ways to rectify and strengthen management in order to attain higher work effectiveness while also avoiding loopholes, opposing the theft of state property, and opposing illegal livelihood." Most of the thefts of property and instances of illegal livelihood cannot escape the watchful eyes of the people and the cadres and Party members. But a rather widespread situation is that those who know of and witness them seldom make denunciations and uncover deficiencies, in part because they do not fully realize their responsibility and do not yet fully understand the line and policy of the Party. But they are also afraid of being cursed and being revenged, and are afraid of struggling and then not know "where to hide." The Directive of the Secretariat stressed "effectively protecting the people who uncover and denounce those who do wrong and illegal acts, rewarding those who have merit, and severely punishing those who deliberately bribe or revenge people who have denounced them."

But we also believe that a problem that must be posed is adequate attention to the letters of denunciation, to the disclosures of the cadres and people -- "Promptly guide the specialized organizations in making close investigations, uncover and stop thievery and bribery schemes, and locate and arrest people involved in the important violations which are fully proved, in order to thoroughly dispose of such incidents." Among the cadres and people there are some who have incorrect awareness of denunciation, believing that "if we say anything nothing will happen" or "it would be foolhardy to do anything". Therefore, paying adequate attention to and respecting the denunciations and disclosures of the cadres and people will encourage them to more boldly and positively denounce those who commit errors and uncover deficiencies in management so that our governmental administration can deal with and rectify them. The city's people warmly applaud the Municipal Party Committee's policy of establishing a Council to specialize in studying and investigating the disclosures and denunciations of the cadres and Party members in the campaign to study resolutions 28 and 29 of the Municipal Party Committee. Of course, we must also take steps to prevent the bad elements from taking advantage of the situation "to cause trouble and internal dissension, excite and deceive the masses, and slander and isolate the good people."

In addition to investigating and studying the disclosures and denunciations of the cadres and people, the prompt and appropriate disposal of the serious incidents will have a great educational effect and prevent similar violations. During the past 2 years a number of cases of the theft of socialist property and collusion have occurred. But our investigations and dispositions are still not prompt. The recent directive of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee is extremely timely and necessary. The various classes of people in our city must fully understand that policy and positively serve as the eyes and ears of the Party and state, diligently uncover, boldly denounce, and contribute to stopping the theft of socialist property, and create conditions for promoting socialist reform and building socialism in our beloved city.

5616

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HOARD OF AUTOMOBILE PARTS DISCOVERED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 23 Oct 77 pp 1, 8

[Article: "People of Ward 18, Precinct 1 Have Just Discovered a Where Nearly 150 Tons of Automobile Spare Parts of the Various Types Were Concealed; the Hoard at 93 Pho Duc Chinh Street Was in an Area of Many Winding Alleyways But Could Not Escape the Notice of the Neighborhood People"]

[Text] An instance of dishonest merchants speculating, hoarding, dispersing their property, and illegally dealing in nearly 150 tons of various kinds of automobile spare parts valued at about 130,000 Bank piasters has recently been brought to light by the people in Ward 18, Precinct 1.

On the morning of 22 October 1977 the Bourgeois Industrialist and Businessman Reform Section of Precinct 1 held a press conference to publicize that incident and announced that the place used as the location for the illegal speculating and hoarding activities was the building at No 93 Pho Duc Chinh Street. That building was owned by Mrs. Banh Binh and was managed by Mr. Nguyen Van Giang. They were accomplices in illegal hoarding, making false declarations on commercial registrations, and dispersing goods, and Mr. Nguyen Van Giang committed acts of opposition against the investigation conducted by the state organ. In her previous inventory declaration Mrs. Banh Binh only declared a few goods in the building at No 93 Pho Duc Chinh Street valued at 643 piasters while, according to the results of an inventory taken on 21 October, a very large quantity of goods had been concealed by many kinds of clever camouflage in dozens of rooms and sinuous alleyways leading in many directions from that building.

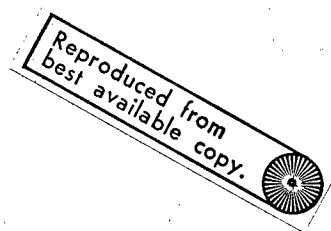
Despite the clever concealment, the illegal commercial dealings and property dispersal of Mrs. Banh Binh and Mr. Nguyen Van Giang could not escape the eyes and ears of the neighborhood people. Having been informed by the people, who guided them by making a map of the warehouse area, the joint municipal Materials Corporation and the relevant Precinct 1 organs promptly

carried out an investigation of that warehouse, in accordance with the decision of the Municipal People's Committee. The incident is now being investigated and will be properly dealt with in order to avoid serious damage to the national economy.

5616

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY



OFFICIAL DISCUSSES EFFORTS TO RESTRICT COAL THEFTS

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 31 Oct 77 p 3

[Article by Bang Vu of the Railroad General Department: "Restricting the Theft of Coal and the Transporting of Contraband Goods"]

[Text] More than 500 cadres and workers of the Locomotive Department of the Yen Vien Railroad Shop have achieved many outstanding accomplishments during many years of struggle and have become a hard-core unit of the Hanoi Locomotive Section.

But recently, laxity in working methods, added to the negative phenomena in society at large, have caused considerable damage and have resulted in the phenomena of laziness in work and the watering-down of technical regulations, have caused obstacles and train accidents, and have restricted transportation capability and quality.

That situation has further stimulated the leadership cadres of the Department to resolutely carry out the three revolutionary movements launched by the Party Organization of Hanoi. Although little time has passed there have begun to be basic transformations.

One of the first tasks of the campaign committee is to list and categorize the violations of labor discipline, laziness, arguing, swearing, gambling, thievery, colluding with and helping the dishonest merchants, etc. When looking at the number of incidents and mentioning the people who committed the violations, everyone thinks the same thing: "They must be promptly stopped." To achieve that end, the campaign committee has recommended a whole series of positive measures, such as radio propaganda, writing critical wall posters, and individual education combined with administrative measures.

In the process of carrying out the three revolutionary movements the Yen Vien Locomotive Department has cooperated closely with the People's Committee of Yen Vien Village and the board of directors of the La Coi

Cooperative (where it is located), in order to have the two-way effect of limiting the negative phenomena among the cadres and workers and also among the cooperative members. Due to that cooperation, the phenomenon of the workers' families as well as the neighborhood people often stealing coal to use for cooking has ended. A large number of instances of illegal buying and selling, working with the dishonest merchants to transport wood, alcohol, or contraband goods, gambling, etc., have been uncovered.

By means of administrative measures and principally by means of love for their class, the cadres and workers have won over and enlightened a considerable number of violators, and have persuaded them to return to the fold. Mr. T and Mr. B had continually abandoned their work. When their discharge was being arranged and prepared everyone had begun to carry out the three revolutionary movements. Clearly realizing their responsibility, locomotive driving teams 1020 and 1017, Socialist Labor teams, voluntarily accepted T and B as workers. After a period of working together, seeking to understand the circumstances and individual traits, and being loved by everyone, T and B clearly recognized their mistake and enthusiastically accepted all difficult missions. Now, whenever someone asks teams 1020 and 1017 how they won over T and B, their members merely reply, "By awakening the sense of responsibility and sentiment in them." And if one expands one's inquiry to many others, to ask how, when the collective areas had been so rubbish-strewn and temporary in the past they could be so proper and healthy today, or how families which in the past had been at odds and had argued could today be on good terms and have a stronger sense of responsibility toward one another, the members reply, "Because everyone has honor and self-respect." Because of honor and self-respect, and the exemplary acts of the cadres and party members, whereas in the past tens of tons of partially burned coal were sold or exchanged for tea or tobacco, now the workers voluntarily turn it over to the warehouse. Because they have changed their way of thinking and no longer engage in profit-seeking activities, the workers devote themselves to tasks which are extremely beneficial, such as helping one another review and observe the train operation rules and regulations, seeking ways to do a good job of maintaining the locomotives, reducing the consumption of coal, and making steam whistles and warning signs to bring an end to train derailments. Especially, last August the Department surpassed its plan by 42 percent, increasing the train operation norm from 13,000 kilometers to 17,000 kilometers with only one accident which held up traffic.

Closely combining the capital's three revolutionary movements with the campaign to achieve professionalism of the railroad sector, all cadres and workers of the Yen Vien Locomotive Department have, by struggling against the negative phenomena, further strengthened the collective mastership right of the masses, overcome many deficiencies, and created a transformation in the increasing of production.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READER DEPLORES ILLEGAL FUEL SALES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Nov 77 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column: "Gasoline Sold Freely in the Market"]

[Text] For more than a year, on the Ninh Co inland waterway, many transiting boats have frequently docked at the Phu Le ferry station in Hai Chau village, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, to sell oil and gasoline to the people on the river banks. Originally, the boatmen sold an estimated 50 liters. Then, they regularly sold 100 to 200 liters and sometimes 400 or 500 liters at 0.30 dong a liter. The people, being able to purchase oil at a low price, urged one another to buy and hoard for resale at markets such as Tu Khan, Tung Nam, Thuong Trai, etc., at 1.5 to 1.8 dong a liter of oil and 2 to 2.5 dong a liter of gasoline. Many households purchased by the 200-liter drum each time. This phenomenon also occurs frequently along the way from the Con market to Hai Thinh.

We suggest that responsible agencies control and deal with those who sell gasoline and, at the same time, take measures to immediately stop this phenomenon of unlawful oil trading.

Do Thanh Tuong
Letter box 1R-822, Thanh Hoa

8934
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READER DEPLORES PILFERAGE OF STATE OIL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 77 p 3

["Readers' Opinion" column by Nguyen Sinh of the Traffic Police Department, Ministry of Interior: "Oil Pipeline Broken"]

[Text] During the past few months, a number of people in Duc Ly village, Ly Nhan district, Ha Nam Ninh Province competed with each other to collect oil for sale. Many abandoned work at the cooperatives. The oil pipeline which crossed the village was perforated: oil leaked out and spread over the ricefields. Looters sold oil for 3 or 4 hao [1 hao equals 0.1 dong] a liter. Many households even hoarded oil in jars, waiting for a period of shortage to sell it. This has been going on for quite a while, but the organ in charge of oil management has not found a way to stop the pilferage.

We suggest that responsible organs inspect the above-mentioned section and immediately repair the perforated pipeline. At the same time, they should coordinate with the Duc Ly Village people's committee to educate the people, urging them not to steal oil but to report every leakage to the organ in charge for the latter to repair and protect the pipelines.

7333

CSO: 4029

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CUBAN UNIT HELPS BUILD XUAN MAI-SONG DA ROAD

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 77 p 1

[Article: "Accelerating Construction of Xuan Mai-Song Da Road"]

[Text] VNA--Scoring achievements to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, the Cuban specialists and the cadres and workers of Work Site 74 (United Works Enterprise No 2, Communications and Transportation Ministry) are endeavoring to accelerate the rate of progress of work on the Xuan Mai-Son Tay-Ba Vi-Song Da road that Cuba is helping us build.

This road section is more than 50 kilometers long. The road surface is 12 meters wide. The portion paved with concrete and asphalt is 7.5 meters wide, evenly spread with asphalt and shiny. This is a road of good quality which ensures that big trucks may travel at high speeds. To assist our communications sector, Cuba sent over many types of machine and equipment sets to excavate, crush and screen rocks and to mix and spread concrete over the road surface, ensuring full mechanization of construction.

The Cuban construction unit named "13th Congress of Cuban Trade Unions", subordinate to the Cuban construction unit named after President Ho Chi Minh, has helped Vietnamese workers build bridges and roads by advanced techniques. Among the 14 bridges built, the Ai Mo bridge, 68 meters long, was pre-fabricated and mechanically assembled and transported. The foundations of the bridge were built by pouring concrete to fill piles.

For more than three years, Work Site 74 and the construction unit named "13th Congress of Cuban Trade Unions" have dug and piled nearly 2 million cubic meters of dirt to make roadbeds, leveled scores of hills and poured 47,000 metric tons of concrete and asphalt over road surfaces, meeting technical requirements.

During the month of emulation welcoming the 60th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, Work Site 74 and the Cuban construction unit poured 6,000 metric tons of concrete and asphalt and spread rock over the entire road surface. The rate of progress of construction work increased by 3 kilometers compared with the preceding month.

The Cuban construction unit and Worksite 74 are launching a sprinting emulation phase, endeavoring to spread 15,000 metric tons of concrete and asphalt and make the road surface perfect and struggling to put the Xuan Mai-Song Da road section to use on the occasion of Cuba's National Day, 1 January 1978.

8934

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONFERENCE HELD TO DISCUSS BUDGETS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 77 p 4

[Article: "Conference To Discuss Preparing the Estimated 1978 and 1976-1980 5-Year Budgets"]

[Text] VNA news release: On 9 November 1977, the Ministry of Finance met with representatives from the ministries and general departments in order to review the situation regarding carrying out the State plan and the 1976-1977 2-year State budget and develop and perfect the 1978 and 1976-1980 5-year estimated budgets and the plans for balancing foreign currency expenditures and receipts.

The conference unanimously agreed with the report of Hoang Anh, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee and the Minister of Finance, concerning strengthening and improving the finance and accounting work at the bases with the aim of creating a new change in economic and financial management according to the spirit of the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress.

In carrying out the State plans and budgets in 1976 and 1977, in general the sectors, echelons, primary level units, and enterprises have made a great effort to complete the production and business enterprise tasks and collected, turned over, and accumulated money for the State. However, the sources of collection in the country have increased slowly and have not matched the existing production capabilities. In the state-operated economic sector, the effects of the capital and the percentage accumulated have gone down. The number of laborers has increased 8 to 10 percent every year and the wage and welfare funds have increased accordingly but labor productivity, calculated according to the national income, has gone down. The universal labor time funds are used at a level of 40 to 50 percent, days worked reach approximately 80 percent, and the number of hours worked averages 4 to 6 hours a day, the fewest being in the capital construction, state farm, state forest, communications and transportation, and other sectors. Fixed assets and production capital have increased rapidly but use of the equipment capacity has reached only 30 to 40 percent. Many assets, such as the machines and equipment of the state farm, capital construction, communications and

transportation, and other sectors, are allowed to break down before the time of depreciation and before the capital is recovered. Management of the materials, raw materials, and commodities is still loose. Some places still allow serious cases of theft of public property, skimping on materials by the people, and corruption and stealing to take place. The norms set for the waste of raw materials, fuel, and materials have not been reduced and many norms have increased as compared with before. The quality of the goods is very poor and so on and this causes production expenses, costs, and circulation expenditures to increase and has an effect on accumulating money. Managing purchasing and grasping the sources of agricultural goods, food products, and handicrafts products of the home trade sector has not fulfilled the requirements and market management is still loose.

State budget disbursements have been virtually guaranteed in order to support building and expanding the economy, consumption, the standard of living, and so on, but in general the results have been poor and waste and losses are serious.

There is an objective reason for the above situation; our country's economy, which was originally a small-scale production economy, has just come out of a long, fierce war and has not been able to overcome [the problems] and so on. But the subjective reason is that there is a lack of determination in order to eliminate the existing weak aspects and there are no active measures to change planning and economic and financial management.

Financial planning for 1978 and for 1976-1980 is directed toward the two basic and urgent targets put forth by the Fourth Party Congress for the 1976-1980 5-year plan, which is to "build the material and technical base of socialism, improve the material and cultural life of the people somewhat, and so on." In order to insure that these heavy and difficult tasks are carried out, the sources of monetary accumulation of State finance must rely mainly on accumulation from within the national economy, above all in the state-operated economic sector. When carrying out things, the ministries and central echelon sectors must give adequate attention to two things--fulfilling the business enterprise production plans and fulfilling the plans regarding accumulating money for the State. There must be close coordination between the material resources, value, and financial plans and the quantitative and qualitative norms of the State plans. Specifically, the following six measures must be carried out well:

1. Attention must be given to the qualitative norms and effective standards according to the central echelon's norm and requirement, which is to return to or exceed the prewar levels (state-operated economy).
2. Investment capital must be concentrated on completing the incomplete projects which can be put into production. The industrial and civilian projects which have not been perfected and which have not synchronized the subsidiary elements must be perfected. Wherever land reclamation and

afforestation is done it must be done step by step and each element of the water conservancy projects must be synchronized in order to manifest results quickly.

3. Sources of export goods must be promoted, the import plans must be re-examined, and foreign currency must be saved.

4. The measures for economizing must be carried out strictly and in all aspects in production and consumption.

5. Regarding the work sectors, work activities must exploit the existing production installations, means, and equipment which have not been used, adjust distribution rationally, strengthen maintenance, and oppose corruption and theft in order to reduce expenses for the State.

6. Finance, bookkeeping, and profit-and-loss accounting procedures and principles must be guided closely and unified quickly throughout the country and financial discipline must be strengthened.

11,943

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW LAWS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 77 p 1

[Editorial: "Financial Management"]

[Text] Like the state plan, the state budget and all financial systems and regulations are laws for everyone. According to one's job, no matter at what level, what agency or what locality, all have the duty to correctly execute and follow the law, which means that violations will be punished.

The unified legal code for the whole country which was recently announced by the Council of Ministers, has 18 articles in the financial section. These are regulations for budget management, state enterprise financial management, revenue management in state owned economic installations and collective and individual business enterprises, expenditure management in capital construction, liquid assets, task administration, state accounting statutes and the organization of financial organs.

In the past, economic and budget management gradually became a way of life, the industrial economic accounting system in enterprises was strengthened a bit and the loose situation in management is being overcome. However, the implementation of systems and regulations as concerns financial management, the management of budget revenue and expenditures has not been strictly carried out everywhere at all times. Many sectors and local administrations have made their own revenue and expenditure systems, creating difficulty for unified financial management by the state. These are manifestations of a war time way of life and administration which have not yet been overcome. This is a very great problem in the management of the nation and in economic management, which everyone of us must carry out correctly in order to advance building socialist.

The strengthening of financial laws and regulations, the unification of financial systems, and regulations is a decisive struggle aimed at overcoming loose management, preventing and resisting waste, corruption and a lack of responsibility in the management of production and business, economization and the protection of socialist property. The objective of

strengthening and improving financial management is to develop the fruits of financial investment, unceasingly increase the monetary reserve, insure that the peoples national economic base develops with an ever increasing rate and increase the productivity of labor and economic results. On the basis of developing production, the standard of living of the people will gradually be improved and raised.

In order to completely and strictly implement the articles on finance promulgated by the Council of Ministers throughout the country, the finance sector has some concrete provisions for the guidance of all echelons and sectors. The even more concrete regulation of the new policies, systems and regulations as to finance and budget management is also being promoted and the sooner it is done, the better, so that every activity will be planned and methodical. The financial systems and regulations can only be completely implemented by the state and the people developing the rights of collective ownership, organizing and inspecting the implementation, checking expenditures, checking cadres and workers, and checking economic and financial management.

The strict implementation of all financial systems and regulations is the duty and, at the same time, the right of all sectors and local administrations, all base units, cadres, workers and the people. This must be everyone's normal activity, with a spirit of collective ownership, and resisting all manifestations of loose management and violations of financial laws and regulations. Financial control and inspection and organization of financial management at all levels must be increased in order to insure the implementation of the systems and regulations published.

7259

CSP: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LAW-BREAKING BUSINESSMEN CRITICIZED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 2 Nov 77 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "Be Vigilant Toward Negative Aspects Which Are Attracting the Industrialists and Merchants"]

[Text] During the last days of October 1977 people read in the press about two instances of illegal livelihood by businessmen which were exposed. In the first incident, nearly 150 tons of automobile parts were hoarded at No 93 Pho Duc Chinh Street, a store which dealt in scrap iron and steel the value of which was stated at only 600 piasters in the commercial registry. The second incident involved an illegal hog slaughterhouse in Alley 41, Co Giang Street, which slaughtered several dozen hogs a night to supply meat to blackmarket "customers."

Both incidents were exposed by the people, who cooperated with the governmental administration to arrest the violators in the act. Those two incidents once again clearly show that the socialist collective mastership right is becoming increasingly strong among the working people. The people hate selfish ways of livelihood for personal benefit which create difficulties for national development and the lives of the people. The people also clearly realize the profound significance of the reform and clearly understand their responsibility, so they have exposed, and cooperated with the governmental administration in stopping, those illegal means of livelihood.

Those two instances of illegal livelihood which were brought to light show even more clearly the need to rapidly reform the privately operated capitalist economy. The reform policy of our Party and state is intended to eliminate the exploiting class and the unjust, profit-seeking way of doing business in order to become rich on the sweat and tears of the people. Socialist reform is intended to change the production relationships -- to eliminate the capitalist production relationships and establish new socialist ones -- in order to socialize labor and the means of production.

The reform of the privately operated socialist economy is intended to advance small-scale, dispersed, and backward production to large-scale socialist production with high productivity which is capable of supplying increasingly greater amounts of material products to society and of enabling our country to become increasingly rich and strong and the lives of the people to be increasingly better. Because of the great and noble goals and significance of socialist reform it has been approved by the various categories of people, has the absolute support of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals, and at the same time is supported by the great majority of the capitalist businessmen. It is not surprising that many factories and enterprises have become state economic bases or joint public-private units. After being reformed the productivity of the state and joint public-private enterprises has clearly increased. Many of the bourgeoisie are extremely happy over the changes in their lives and the working class is extremely enthusiastic over working in the new production relationships.

In the seething atmosphere of the socialist reform, in addition to the encouraging information which promises good prospects in the not-too-distant future for the economy and a bright future for the businessmen, at the same time there is information which shows that some people do not want to abandon the path of shady livelihood and want to avoid being reformed in accordance with the policy. They falsely declare the value of goods in their warehouses, illegally stockpile goods, obstinately oppose state personnel carrying out their missions, seek ways to avoid paying taxes, dodge taxes, continue to disturb the market by means of illegally stockpiled goods, etc. Such information is truly worthy of our concern. More than anyone else, the capitalist businessmen must examine themselves more strictly and ask themselves whether they have fully carried out the policies of the Party and state, while always being on guard against the negative aspects which can arise and cause them to engage in illegal activities. A return to the old way of thinking and the dishonest way of livelihood may bring about certain profits for the industrialists and merchants, sometimes very large profits which enable them to hold very large sums of money in their hands, but it cannot bring about any benefit for national reconstruction or the creation of a bright future for themselves, their children, and society.

From those two incidents we can clearly realize that in the present situation illegal acts can hardly escape the people's control net. And once they have been exposed, when mistakes are added to other mistakes, it will be too late for the businessmen to repent and regret. The people who engaged in illegal livelihoods at No 93 Pho Duc Chinh or in Alley 41, Co Giang Street, are people who deliberately violated the law, and will be punished in accordance with the law.

Recently, after the commercial registration campaign, a number of the bourgeoisie declared higher values for their warehoused goods. That is a laudable act of practicality and "reconsideration." They truly want to reform, to contribute by all means to the over-all changes and to the creation of a well-off and happy society. The city's people warmly approve

of the enlightened acts of the industrialists and merchants who strictly observe the reform policy of our Party and state, and severely condemn those who engage in illegal livelihoods, resolutely stand on the side of the people's governmental administration, and endeavor to uncover and denounce the blackmarketeers and those who engage in illegal commerce, deliberately follow the old path, and create difficulties for the enterprise of building the nation and the material life of the people. The city's people request the governmental administration and the courts to promptly punish, in order to educate, law violators who have been exposed and are continuing to earn shady livings in the shadows.

5616

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CURRENCY EXCHANGE VIOLATIONS REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Nov 77 p 4

['A Story a Day' Column by 'The Builder': "Arbitrary, Tardy Use"]

[Text] Everyone knows that people on private business and cadres on assignment or taking leave in the provinces of southern Vietnam must exchange money in the bank for their trip expenses. The system and principles concerning this matter have been clearly announced by our State Bank.

Nevertheless, there are still a few agencies acting contrary to stipulations, requesting currency exchange with valid documents but upon receipt, using the money in an arbitrary and tardy manner as if the agency had its own private bank.

Let us use a shipping agent corporation as an example.

From January to June 1977, this corporation presented four sets of assignment orders to the Hoan Kiem Bank and requested to change more than 18,000 dong in northern currency to more than 14,000 dong in southern currency for both food and assignment expenses.

In reality, the money above was used for different purposes:

In the register of personnel receiving southern currency are the names of nine individuals differing from the orders presented to the bank for currency exchange.

The amount of simplified self-exchanged currency (i.e., exchanged without going through the bank, in accordance with Decision 1158/QDCB) was more than 600 dong for six individuals, and there was similar exchange of more than 400 dong for six individuals for whom there were no orders.

Even without assignment orders, the head bookkeeper changed 200 dong for his own private use!

For the purchase of a pump for which instructions existed, 300 dong was advanced and after the pump could not be purchased, repayment has not been made.

With such a disbursing method, based on the ledgers, a shortage in southern currency in the amount of hundreds of dong exists; not yet counting hundreds of other dong for which no explanation exists as to how the money was exchanged!

It is known that this corporation's upper level agency and other responsible agencies have made an examination and will reach a conclusion. However, these facts are presented for those engaged in finance and financial and cash control to gain experience.

7300

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NATIONAL ECONOMIC INVESTMENT GUIDELINES PROPOSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 and 11 Nov 77 p 3

[Article by Truong Son: "Thoughts on Investment Guidelines"]

[10 Nov 77, p 3]

[Text] I. Investments in Depth

In the process of socialist industrialization, especially during the initial stage when there is little capital but many needs, the establishment of investment guidelines is a matter of extreme importance because correct or incorrect investments create the conditions for the economy to develop rapidly or slowly.

Investments are generally of two forms: investments in depth and investments in breadth. Investments in depth are investments designed to strengthen, supplement, balance, improve and increase existing capabilities and, on this basis, increase the rate of production and economic returns. Investments in breadth are investments in the construction of new material-technical bases for the purpose of increasing the rate of production and the social product. This distinction is only a relative one because investments are investments in breadth from one point of view but investments in depth from another point of view.

In the economic development of every country, both investments in depth and investments in breadth are made; however, one or the other is emphasized depending upon the specific situation of each country during each period of time. In our country, some persons maintain that, due to our underdeveloped economy and underdeveloped material-technical base, the primary guideline at this time is investments in breadth, not investments in depth. Others maintain that, although our material-technical base is still small due to many reasons, the principal ones being the many imbalances in the economy and the very low level of equipment capacity use, only 50-60 percent, the main guideline should be investments in depth. Both of the opinions mentioned above are based in practicality; however, the problem we face is that of correctly coordinating investments in depth with investments in breadth: on the one hand, we must attach full importance to investments in depth and

allocate capital (including foreign currency capital) and labor primarily for investments in depth (this capital generally comprises a small percentage of the total capital invested) in order to make full use of existing capacity; on the other hand, we must carefully calculate investments in breadth and utilize capital in a manner suited to capabilities and requirements under the guideline of achieving true centralization.

With regard to the economy, in general, and industry, in particular, investments in depth primarily mean investments in research and training. Based on the experience of many industrially developed countries, investments in research and training yield high economic returns. Only by investing in research (which includes scientific-technical research, investigations and basic research) is it possible to reach conclusions concerning what should be done and how it should be done rapidly and well in order to avoid going around in circles. Only by investing in the training of a well qualified corps of scientific and technical cadres is it possible to successfully implement the conclusions that are reached. In this work, we have made certain efforts and recorded initial achievements; for example, we have constructed a research and training system consisting of hundreds of institutes and colleges and several hundred middle schools, trained nearly one-half million scientific-technical cadres and nearly 1 million technical workers, etc. However, compared to the requirements of this work, there are still many weaknesses: the capital invested in science and technology each year is small, only about 2/1,000 or 3/1,000 of national income (in other countries, it generally comprises 2-3 percent); the material-technical base is still weak; and the corps of cadres and workers is not coordinated. Therefore, investments must be intensified in the coming period in order to correct these weaknesses.

In research, the primary guideline is investments in strengthening the material-technical base of existing installations in terms of their research equipment and means as well as their buildings and the facilities needed for everyday life to insure that each cadre and personnel has adequate working conditions and is able to achieve the highest possible returns. In training, investments must primarily be made in the training of technical workers, including production and construction workers, because the present number of technical workers is very low compared to requirements and very low compared to the number of scientific-technical cadres (within the central industry of the North, there are 6.5 technical workers for every technical cadre). With regard to cadres, investments must primarily be made in the training of additional middle level cadres in order to achieve an efficient ratio between cadres who have a college education and cadres who have a middle school education (within the central industry of the North, there are 1.6 cadres who have a middle level education for every 1 cadre who has a college education). On the other hand, attention must be given to making investments in improving the quality of training by strengthening the material-technical base of schools in the areas of research, instruction, studies and everyday activities in order to create favorable conditions for instructors to teach well and students to learn well.

With regard to each sector, the guidelines for investments in depth must be established on the basis of the economic-technical characteristics and specific requirements of the task. Within agriculture, the first investments

in depth must be investments in technical measures, the completion of farmland water conservancy projects, the improvement of the soil, work tools, crop protection and so forth in order to practice intensive cultivation, increase the number of crops grown per year and increase the yield and output of crops on existing farmland. In broader terms, investments in depth also mean investments in the comprehensive development of agriculture, that is, farming, livestock production, afforestation and pisciculture, the expansion of the handicraft trades and the eventual establishment of an optimum production and marketing model in order to simultaneously resolve four strategically important problems: establishing a closed cycle of material circulation, rapidly increasing the production of grain and food products, meeting the need for energy and combating the pollution of the environment.

Within industry, the major difficulties and weaknesses at this time are the shortage of raw and finished materials, imbalanced production lines, many pieces of equipment and machines which are broken down, a shortage of spare parts and facilities for repairing this equipment and machinery, unqualified technical labor and skilled workers, poor product quality, etc. As a result, investments in depth should, generally speaking, be designed to gradually overcome these difficulties and weaknesses. For example, within the machine sector, investments in depth should primarily be investments in providing additional equipment for the preparatory processes (casting, drop-forging and so forth) and the treatment of surfaces (tempering, grinding, plating and so forth); at the same time, it is necessary to redistribute equipment among enterprises in order to establish synchronized production lines and necessary to make investments in increasing spare part production and repair capacity in order to meet the repair needs of the sectors of the national economy.

Within the power sector, investments in depth mean investments in the improvement and development of the electric power network so that it is balanced with sources of electric power and investments in increasing the operational time of equipment from 3,000-4,000 to 4,000-5,000 hours per year. On the other hand, we must find every way to mobilize the existing diesel generating force as highly as possible to supplement power sources which are heavily taxed.

Within the coal sector, investments in depth primarily involve investments in increasing machine repair capacity because, in the recent past, this capacity has not been matched with coal mining capacity. At the same time, investments must be made in the development of the support system, such as tipples, storage yards, wharves, ports, transportation lines and so forth in a manner that corresponds to coal mining capacity.

As regards the marine products industry, the experience of many countries shows that it is necessary to invest 2 dong in land-based support projects for every 1 dong invested in work on the water (or 2 dong in rear service support and 1 dong in harvesting) to achieve balance. In the North, the reverse has long been the case, that is, 1 dong invested in rear service support and 2 dong in harvesting; consequently, although the fish catch has been very low, rear service support has failed to keep pace with it. Therefore, investments in

depth within the fishing trade at this time primarily consist of two areas: on the one hand, investments must be made to provide spare parts, fishing boats, gasoline and oil in order to make full use of the forces of cooperatives and the several hundred thousand fishermen throughout the country; on the other hand, with regard to existing installations, investments must be made in rear service support in order to build wharves, build cable and fishing net enterprises, cold storage freezer facilities and machine repair enterprises in order to balance rear service support with production.

Within the timber industry, investments in depth are investments in the development of forestry roads and the mechanization of harvesting and transportation in order to be able to harvest and transport the good and valuable species of timber in the remote forest areas. On the other hand, investments must be made in the treating and processing of lumber and the conversion of shavings and sawdust into raw materials in order to increase the percentage of the natural resource which is utilized and prolong the life of wood products.

Within light industry, investments in depth generally mean investments in the balanced development of raw materials, production and packaging because, at present, there is not only a shortage of raw materials in production but, in some cases, the commodities which are produced cannot be exported or transported due to a shortage of packages; they also mean investments in developing the potential of local industry and the handicraft industry. Within each sector, they mean investments in balancing the internal structure of the sector by, for example, balancing the supply of fiber with textile production, balancing the supply of pulp with paper production, etc.

The very serious imbalances in communications and transportation, the weakest areas of which are ports, warehouses, storage yards and so forth, have resulted in low transportation efficiency, increased the turn-around time of means of transportation and prevented us from achieving many pre-war economic-technical norms. Therefore, investments in depth within the communications and transportation sector primarily involve investments in the construction of ports, railroad yards and warehouses and the mechanization of cargo handling in order to load and unload means of transportation more quickly and reduce the amount of time needed to transport cargo. On the other hand, investments must also be made in the construction of sturdy bridges, and sluices, improving the quality of road surfaces and increasing spare part production and repair capacity in order to prolong the life of means of transportation, increase the percentage of means of transportation in use and insure traffic safety.

In capital construction, investments in depth involve investments in basic investigations, project research, surveys and design work and investments in strengthening the material-technical base of the building sector itself in order to reduce the amount of time needed to make investment preparations and increase the rate of completion of projects.

[11 Nov 77, p 3]

[Text] II. Investments in Breadth

The rate of development of the national economy primarily depends upon the guidelines for investments in breadth. Establishing the guidelines and structure of investments in breadth within the plans for economic development, especially during the initial stage, is of particular importance. On the basis of the specific situation of our country's economy and the economic construction line of the party, we think that investments in breadth in the coming period can comply with the following guidelines:

1. Investments must be concentrated on agriculture (including forestry and the fishing trade) in order to bring about a leap forward in agricultural development and lay the basis for the development of industry. Investments in breadth in agriculture mean comprehensive investments with the two primary areas being the clearing of land and agricultural mechanization.

The major difficulty within our agriculture is little land and many people. We have long taken the position that we must break this shackle but have yet to do so. Clearing land in order to put more land under cultivation is a matter of strategic significance. However, gaining experience is a simple matter. Performing a job well is also a simple matter. To do a good job of clearing land and building new economic areas, it is necessary, together with performing political and ideological work, to establish an accurate economic target and make coordinated investments in the construction of production projects and projects supporting everyday life so that life is rapidly stabilized in these areas, thereby creating the conditions for everyone to work with enthusiasm to build new economic areas.

Mechanizing agriculture is the basic course to follow in order to upgrade agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. Without mechanization, cooperatives cannot be strengthened. Therefore, appropriate investments must be made in agricultural mechanization. However, we must be fully aware of the difficulties that exist; for example, we do not manufacture large tractors and our ability to import tractors is still limited; moreover, we not only need tractors, but also need working machines, spare parts for repair work, fuel, manual workers, etc. The mechanization of agriculture is also related to many other matters, such as the completion of farmland water conservancy systems, the improvement of fields, the planning of housing, the development of rural communications, etc. These are complex jobs which cannot be rapidly performed. As a result, the mechanization of agriculture must be carried out in a gradual and steady manner in which the machines supplied to agriculture are matched with one another and matched with the jobs to be performed in order to achieve practical returns.

2. Only by developing communications and transportation, which are part of the superstructure of production, is it possible to create favorable conditions for the development of the other sectors. The material-technical base of communications and transportation is still very small compared to

requirements. Therefore, investing in communications and transportation is a matter of pressing importance. The requirements of developing communications and transportation are very large but the construction capabilities of the communications sector as well as the building sector are very limited; therefore, when we say that investments must be concentrated on communications and transportation we do not mean sweeping investments, rather, we mean that investments must be made in a number of main projects of key significance. For example, investments should be made in the improvement and enlargement of the ports of Haiphong and Ben Thuy as well as a number of important river ports, such as Hanoi, Nam Dinh and Can Tho; in the dredging of the Red River; in the improvement and upgrading of the Hanoi-Lao Cai Railroad; in equipping the Thong Nhat Railroad with information and signal systems; in improving and enlarging the Gia Lam and Di An Railroad Car Factories; in the construction of the fleet of ocean going ships, etc.

3. The various industrial sectors are related to one another, consequently, it is necessary to make appropriate investments in each sector, beginning with the main sectors, namely, energy, fuel, building materials, machinery and light industry. With regard to power, investments must be made to coordinate the development of hydroelectric power with thermoelectric power and balance the transmission network with the sources of electric power. The key projects are the Pha Lai, Da Nhim and Hoa Binh projects and power lines. With regard to coal, in addition to investing in the early completion of intermediate projects, the key one of which is the Cao Son mine, investments must be made in starting the construction of a number of strip mines in order to insure that the norm of 10 million tons of coal per year is met by 1980. Appropriate investments must be made in installations supporting the exploration for petroleum and gas.

Appropriate investments must be made in the sectors which produce raw materials for industry and building materials for construction because there is a serious shortage of raw and building materials at this time. Due to this shortage, thousands of factories are unable to operate at full capacity and hundreds of projects are not completed on time. Investments must be made in the metals sector so that it develops in a manner balanced with the requirements of production and construction. Attention must be given to investing in the chemicals sector in order to enrich apatite ore and quickly develop the production of cotton and chemical fibers. Roughly 20 percent of the capital invested in industry must be allocated for the development of the various types of building materials so that the rate of development of building materials production is higher than the rate of capital construction. Efforts must be concentrated on completing the construction of the large cement plants on schedule and building additional small cement production plants. Investments must be made to mechanize the stone excavation sector at an early date.

The production of the machine sector, the key sector, must be developed at a rapid rate. At present, the capacity of this sector is not being fully utilized. The investment guidelines of the sector must focus on completing, at an early date, intermediary projects, machine works manufacturing spare parts and repairing support machinery, etc.

The development of light industry during the initial stage is extremely important because, together with agriculture, it lays the foundation for giving priority to the development of heavy industry. The rate of development of light industry in the immediate future will be based primarily upon existing forces, including local industry and the handicraft industry. Investments in light industry must be designed to resolve the raw material problem as best possible.

7809

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PLANNING DISTRICT CENTRAL ZONES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 77 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Nam, College of Economics and Planning: "District Level Forum: Planning District Central Zones"]

[Text] Doing a good job of planning central zones and populated areas will make things very favorable for guiding and organizing production and organizing living conditions in the districts. Also, organizing the central zones and the populated areas well will contribute to rapidly promoting the process of urbanizing the rural areas, shifting between mental labor and manual labor, and raising the level of socialization in production and life.

For a long time now, in general the districts have had central zones. But in many districts, the central zones are not rational and have not fulfilled the requirements of guiding the economy and life in accordance with large-scale socialist production.

When planning central zones to support production and life in the districts, the following main requirements must be given attention:

The central zone of a district must be based on the economic development and production arrangements of the district and must rely on the production guidelines, scale of production, and topography of the district.

Because of the zoning and planning of the province and, on a countrywide scale, because of the different economic and natural conditions in each place, among the districts there are therefore different production guidelines and scales. The production guidelines and scales of the districts are different and the planning of the central zones is also different. A district which produces mainly rice and pigs and which arranges to build a system of stations, farms, and enterprises must mainly provide support for growing rice and raising pigs. Here, there must be a system of farms to supply good breeds of pigs having high productivity and good varieties of rice and duckweed in order to increase the sources of organic fertilizer

quickly, machine stations and machine repair workshops to support mechanizing rice production and pig raising, vegetation protection stations to provide guidance and help in preventing and controlling insects and diseases harmful to the rice, veterinarian stations to provide guidance in preventing and controlling diseases in raising livestock, and so on. Conversely, in other districts where the production of vegetables is the main thing, a system of stations and farms must be built with the aim of providing the conditions for growing vegetables in the most convenient way possible.

There are agricultural-industrial production districts as well as agricultural-forestry-industrial or agricultural-industrial-marine products production districts and so on. This also determines planning a suitable system of stations, farms, stores, and storehouses.

Also, because of the different economic and natural conditions, the size of the districts is not always the same. There are small districts of approximately 7,000 to 8,000 hectares, districts of 10,000 to 12,000 hectares, and also large districts of 15,000 to 20,000 hectares of farmland or more. In the process of reorganizing production, we will adjust the boundaries so that the districts are not too small or too large and the size is convenient for production organization and management, but it is clear that it is impossible to make the districts the same size. Concerning natural land area, an agricultural-forestry or forestry-agricultural business enterprise district in the midlands or mountain areas is usually 1 and 1/2 to 2 times larger, or even more, than a district in the lowlands but may have a smaller farming area; planning a system of stations, farms, stores, and storehouses must be done in accord with the size and topography of each district in order to facilitate transportation and trade and avoid waste in capital construction and use. In planning, attention must be given to the requirements of the immediate sizes and, at the same time, predictions concerning long-term expansion must be made and full use must be made of the small, medium, and large-scale types.

Planning central zones in the districts must rely on the plans of the province and central echelon and favorable conditions for communications and transportation and good management in the district must be created.

In a district, it is possible to have a number of production installations and social bases of the province or central echelon and these have a direct or indirect effect on the economy and the standard of living in the district. Therefore, when planning the central zones of the districts, things must be closely related to the provincial and central echelon bases in order to save capital in capital construction investments and provide better support for production and life in the districts. For example, the farmland water conservancy stations of a district must be arranged in places in accord with the water conservancy projects of the province and must be able to regulate irrigation and drainage in the best way possible for the enterprises in the district.

The crop seed and domestic animal stations of the district must coordinate things with the seed bases of the province or central echelon in the district in order to be able to organize selecting good types of seed for the district and make things convenient for receiving seed and distributing the seed to the main crop production enterprises in the district.

The stations in the district which distribute materials and purchase agricultural products must be built and arranged in such a way that they are not duplicates of the provincial or central echelon stations located in the district; at the same time, conditions must be created for the enterprises in the district to purchase materials and sell products in the most convenient way possible. Attention must also be given to planning a system of storehouses, a system of projects to support social culture, commerce, and other services, and so on.

Besides this, attention must also be given to arranging and building the central zones of the districts in places which are high, dry, and cool, which do not flood, which have good sanitation, and which have a relatively concentrated area and the capability to expand later on; at the same time, a great effort must be made to save land and not use the good land for agricultural production.

The district central zones may include a main zone and a number of secondary zones.

One type including the production support projects of the district includes:

A system of technical stations and farms such as agricultural machine and repair stations, electricity supply stations, farmland water conservancy stations, crop seed (rice, duckweed, and so on) stations, vegetation protection stations, breeding pig farms, breeding fish farms, stations which hatch eggs using electricity, domestic animal artificial insemination stations, and veterinarian stations. At a number of midlands and mountain area districts there can be vegetation research stations and soil improvement research stations. At a number of coastal districts there are marine products research stations and stations to raise salt-water and brackish-water fish.

A system of materials and agricultural products stations and stores which consists of a network of stations and storehouses to distribute agricultural materials such as seed, chemical fertilizers, lime, cement, insecticides, agricultural implements, machines, and fuel, agricultural, forestry, and marine products purchasing stations, and storehouses to keep and safeguard agricultural products.

A system of industrial enterprises which process agricultural products and food products, enterprises which process domestic animal fodder, machine repair enterprises, building materials production enterprises, and artisan industry and handicrafts production installations.

Other types of projects which support the political, economic, cultural, and social activities of the district include:

The system of offices of the party organization, authorities, and mass organizations.

The system of cultural, educational, public health, and commercial projects which includes the Level-III work-study general schools, the vocational schools, and the schools which train management cadres and technical agricultural cadres. The cultural projects include libraries, cultural halls, clubs, youth centers, exhibition centers, movie theaters, athletic fields, hospitals, flower gardens, and so on. Commercial and other service projects include posts and telegraph offices, banks, stores which sell handicrafts goods, restaurants, food stores, drugstores, book and magazine stores, ready-made clothing stores, barbershops, repair shops, hotels, markets, the bus depots and docks of the district, and so on.

11,943

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

INCONSISTENCY IN REWARD SALE OF INDUSTRIAL GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 77 p 4

["From Production to Consumption " column by Nguoi Kiem Tra [the Inspector]: "Inequality"]

[Text] In the reward sale of industrial goods to farmer households selling meat hogs to the state, each locality does things differently. People from different areas notice and resent the disparity.

Provinces S., H., N. and B. sell industrial goods mainly within the scope of planned purchasing, while other provinces make reward sales only to people who sell hogs above their quota.

The amount of reward sale industrial goods issued varies also from place to place. Province N. sells goods valued at 25 0/0 of the price of hogs purchased under state plans, whereas province B. fixes that ratio at 40 0/0. The trouble is that people in neighboring areas notice the flagrant disparity. In the above-quota purchasing at incentive prices, H.B. province requires three times the number of hogs purchases by H.N. province for the same amount of reward industrial goods sold to the farmers. Consequently people in bordering areas of H.B. sold their hogs in H.N. in order to purchase more industrial goods.

The reward exchange and sale of industrial goods in the purchase of agricultural products and grains is a good and effective measure. We must resolve any excessive disparity in the sale of those goods. Regulations concerning sales levels must be uniform throughout all areas.

7333

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

THE STATE BANK SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 25 Sep 77 p 2

[Article by My Co: "The state bank makes special effort to support agricultural production collectives"]

[Text] In the recent past, the Vietnam State Bank network expanded to cover every district in the southern provinces; and in a little over 2/3 of southern villages, the bank has set up installations so that credit cadres could work hand in hand with various production sectors to formulate appropriate and timely investment plans.

With the emphasis on promoting agricultural production, the banking branch made numerous efforts to improve lending procedure to serve the peasants. In the beginning, people had to go to the bank to apply for individual loans; but now the bank has set up mobile teams of credit cadres which go to each village and hamlet to grant collective loans to various households appearing on rosters of loan applicants.

To encourage peasants to join in cooperative production, the bank is paying special attention to providing funds to production collectives to promote production. The Thu Duc district is a good typical example: during the past summer-autumn crop season and during the preparation for the 10th month crop, 18 out of 50 collectives of the district borrowed nearly 40,000 dong from the Thu Duc branch of the state bank.

Lending procedures and terms.

All agricultural production collectives duly authorized and having elected management boards qualify for loans from the bank for production purposes. The chairman of the board represents the collective for completing procedures and paperwork for loans and under the guidance of credit cadres builds files using preprinted forms. The file for each loan includes the following documents: decision authorizing the

formation of the collective; minutes of the meeting to elect the collective's management board; application to open an account with the bank; loan application; loan contract and promise of repayment; financial statement detailing all production expenses of the collective.

Expenses qualifying for loans.

The state bank will grant loans based on the production expenditures statement of the collective for each crop season. During the past summer-autumn season, 11 collectives from the Thu Duc district borrowed over 20,000 dong to supplement capital contributed by their members. The money was used to increase the production of hundreds of hectares of rice-fields and the collectives have all repaid their loans after the harvest.

At present, the peasants are preparing the 10th month rice season. The Thu Duc state bank has lent over 16,000 dong to 7 collectives and is processing the application of about 20 more collectives. Thus for the 1977 10th-month season, over half of the nearly 50 collectives of the district will have got loans from the bank.

Collective No 17 of Thanh My Loi village with 29 hectares of cultivated land borrowed 1,254 dong from the Thu Duc District state bank for this crop season. With this money it will buy more fertilizers and fuel in preparation for production.

According to the collective's statement, estimated expenses for fertilizers, rice seeds, insecticides, fuel, rent of ploughing machines, labor for transplanting rice seedlings, weeding and making embankments will amount to nearly 10,000 dong.

Coordination between the bank and agricultural supplies stores.

Besides lending funds to collectives, the state bank coordinated closely with agricultural supplies stores to enable peasants to buy supplies at official prices. The bank also used account-to-account transfers to make direct payments to the stores [on behalf of the collectives] in order to reduce the volume of cash involved.

All supplies distributed by the state, such as fertilizers, fuel, insecticides are paid for by bank transfers. Cash is lent only to pay for the rent of ploughing machines. So 90% of all loans in 1977 are direct transfers to the accounts of agricultural supplies stores.

Mechanization to increase collectives' productivity.

The state bank has not only granted short-term loans to collectives for buying supplies on a season by season basis. It also has meted

out long-term (from 1 to 5 years) credit to help collectives buying additional equipment, ploughing machines, tractors and pumps.

Collectives No 3, 10 and 4 of Thanh My Loi village, Thu Duc district, are being encouraged to apply for loans to buy ploughing machines. Each collective will be able to borrow up to 8,000 dong to be repaid in installments within 5 years.

Long-term loans to promote mechanization of these collectives have given great hope to collective members. The chairman of collective No 10 was elated after completing forms to borrow funds to buy a ploughing machine. He said: "our collective will surely increase its production in the future, thanks to this machine."

Collective No 10 of Thanh My Loi village with 51 households and 304 laborers cultivating 27 hectares got a loan from the bank to prepare the past summer-autumn season in its initial step toward cooperativization. Now it is preparing for another loan to buy ploughing machines.

Through loans to promote production, really the state bank has become an inseparable friend of our peasants.

7333

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REASONS FOR HIGH BREAD PRICES DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 22 Oct 77 p 2

[Article by Th. Thanh: "Why Has the Retail Price of Bread Not Yet Declined?"]

[Text] At the Tan Dinh market a loaf of bread may sell for .7 piaster, but at Old Market the price will escalate to .8 piaster, and at the inter-provincial bus stations in the city the price is always 1 piaster. Since the price of bread now being distributed by the state is only .1 piaster, and since there are still very large quantities of wheat flour at the city markets, those excessively high prices must be examined.

Scarcity of Wheat Flour

During the first part of the year bread prices were higher than they are now, but then no one was confused over that matter. For at that time bread was still a snack food, a secondary food, and more accurately put was outside the daily dietary standards. Then, the bread bakeries had been placed under the management of the Hotel Corporation and the precinct commercial bureaus, but there were few cadres and personnel and there was a scarcity of wheat flour, so control was not yet tight and bread was still slipped to the outside.

But after the Grain Bureau began to distribute wheat flour to the people as part of their monthly grain rations, there were truly large quantities of flour on the market. But the price of bread has remained high and has dropped only a little. Depending on the locality, the price of bread varies only between .8 piaster and 1.2 piasters.

Whence the Wheat Flour?

Why, when the state directly manages the bread bakeries, are bread prices still high? How can that phenomenon be explained?

According to the opinions of representatives of the cooperatives and the youth and women's mass associations, and of the women at the bread bakeries who lock them up for control purposes, with the quantities of flour and

yeast supplied by the state, which is just enough for the stipulated number of loaves, a number of bakery owners have enough loaves to turn over to the state and have some left over to take out the back door. That is a trick of the trade. The bakery owners need only ferment the dough a little longer or add water in order to have surplus loaves. However, the loaves will be sour inside or will not be spongy.

Furthermore, since the grain bureaus have supplied flour the bakery owners have received only the required amount of flour and control has been strengthened, so it is difficult to slip loaves to the outside.

Taking another track, a number of bakery owners have purchased wheat flour on the free market, flour which the people have not had time to consume and have taken to sell. The present market price of flour is between 1.4 and 1.6 piasters per kilogram. Thus they still have loaves to sell, and of course they sell them at high prices to make profits.

"Steel Drum Bread"

Furthermore, there is presently another kind of bread on the free market which the people call "steel drum bread." The "authors" of that type of bread are usually employees of the bread bakeries or former employees of bakeries which have gone out of business who have changed jobs, or who are even working at bakeries managed by the state, who have many years' experience and now, taking advantage of the relatively plentiful flour, seek ways to make additional money. They take a steel drum which formerly contained POL, add a layer of bricks around it and divide the drum into many compartments by using steel baking sheets. Thus they have created a small, simple bread baking oven. In one day such a person can bake as many as 100 loaves of bread. That type of bread is usually small, and is not as brown and crisp as bread baked in electric ovens. The reason is that such bread is usually made only of self-rising flour in place of yeast and contains no rice flour, so the bread is soft and the area in which it can expand is small, so it cannot be large. However, the price of that type of bread is usually .5 to .7 piaster less per loaf.

To Lower Bread Prices

Since there are nearly 100 bread bakeries in the city, it is not difficult to bake bread. But what can be done to lower the price of bread so that it is suitable for the working people's purses? The state is now concerned with solving that problem. For bread is no longer a snack food or a secondary food, but has become one of the people's staple foods. The state has contracted out and developed the vermicelli processing sector, but that sector cannot yet consume all of our wheat flour. The Grain Service is organizing a trial run in Precinct 1 and in November will contract out the distribution of bread to each household in Precinct 5. But in that work the organization of management and distribution that are tight and on a large scale is still a difficult problem. Thus in order to further reduce the price of bread I believe that we must promptly carry out the following tasks:

We must hold many additional direct discussions with the bread bakery owners to persuade them to participate in serving the people's diet.

Then we must promote the contracting out of bread and its mass distribution all over the city. At the same time, the mass associations, especially the Women's Federation, must positively introduce women of good moral character to participate in the management and distribution of bread to the people.

Furthermore, the "steel drum phenomenon" is also helping lower the price of bread. Can we bake bread in that manner and show the people how to consume flour without making profits for private merchants? We should seek to understand the "steel drum bread" method and then by means of the information facilities and the mass associations disseminate that information and guide the people in baking bread by using self-rising flour and simpler fermenting and baking methods.

When every family and every person has bread and can bake their own bread there will be brought to an end, or at least restricted, such phenomena as buying bread in one precinct and selling it in another, or buying and reselling bread, and then the price of bread will gradually stabilize throughout the city.

5616

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

GRAIN INSPECTION IN QUANG NAM-DA NANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 77 p 4

[Article by Thu Thao, Ministry of Food: "The Inspection of Grain in Quang Nam-Da Nang"]

[Text] Quang Nam - Da Nang ranks second among southern provinces in quantity of grains issued by the state to non-agricultural sectors. Most of the grains were sold in Da Nang and in the two cities of Hoi An and Tam Ky. Balancing purchase with sale, Quang Nam-Da Nang will not be able to solve alone its supply problem for the next few years.

For the past 2 years, the provincial food sector strived to watch closely the issuing of grains to every consumer unit, down to each man and each household, but there still is corruption and waste.

The recent grain inspection received the support of local party committees, authorities and installations. After 6 months of inspection at nine districts and cities and in a number of enterprises, we have uncovered loopholes in the management which accounted for the losses. Quarry enterprise P. of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Communication and Transportation Service has over 500 cadres and laborers working regularly at various sites. The norm was set for a laborer to crush 80 cubic meters of stone a day to receive 18 kilograms of grains per months. But in actual practice, production does not even attain 20 cubic meters a day. Yet 9000 kg of grains were issued beyond the established norms and later sold on the free market (not counting MSG, sugar, milk pilfered in the same way).

Another example: While the Food Service and the Agricultural Supplies Corporation were trying real hard to find seed paddy for our farmers, a warehouse of the Agricultural Service sold 600 tons of paddy seeds on the free market because they did not want to suffer a loss [by selling to the corporation at the official rates].

One district set up a separate grain bureau under its direct supervision to issue grains to the district people, while the district grain bureau of the sector worked for the province. This dual organization led to duplicated distribution. City H. and district D. have a 120-ton stock of paddy under local administration.

The grain inspection just started was directed by local party committees and authorities and assisted by related organs such as people's inspection, public security and bank, etc. Several consumer units set up their own inspection under the guidance of the grain sector. Collective kitchens of the Hoa Khanh Machinery Workshop and the Woolen Carpet Factory returned to the state tens of tons of illegally held grains. Incomplete statistics showed that nearly 20,000 persons declared by various organs, enterprises, wards and districts received their grain ration twice; over 274 tons of grains have been recovered.

7333

CSO: 4029

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE ESTABLISHES NEW VEGETABLE PRICES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Nov 77 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Standing Committee of Municipal People's Committee on Purchase Prices for Fresh Vegetables"]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Committee recently made a decision and publicly announced purchase prices for fresh vegetables effective for the 1977-1978 winter-spring season and issued a directive on implementation of that decision. After outlining the system of vegetable purchase pricing for 1976-1977, the directive stated:

"After a year of application, the Municipal People's Committee notes that: the pricing system above expressed the spirit of Resolution 27 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee with stabilized prices, prior public announcement and effective reassurance of the producer; through the challenges of this year, a year of especially difficult weather conditions, this pricing system still assured a continuous fairly high income level for vegetable raising cooperatives; continued to encourage early vegetables despite reduced prices at the beginning of the season; irrational price differences between the beginning of the season and the main season and differences in the relative price of various crops were also reduced; and encouragement of various types of reserve vegetables for processing was given attention. Nevertheless, that purchase pricing system still had weaknesses and shortcomings: an excessive price difference between one vegetable crop and another existed, causing a number of leading cadres and cooperatives to feel difficulty in acceptance of them; and the difference between prices at the beginning and during the main season and relative price relationships, although adjusted, still were irrational. After the new pricing system became effective, there was a complete lack of explanation and not everyone clearly understood the substance and basis for forming those prices; especially, not everyone clearly understood and had a proper attitude in resolving the relationship between common interests and the limited interest of their own primary level unit and local area, resulting in a complete lack of struggle to implement the directed price. During the recent winter-spring main season, the primary reason for the vegetable shortage was poor weather and unsynchronized organization and guidance to develop Resolution 27.

From the situation above, after reviewing 1 year of implementing Resolution 27 and purchase prices suggested by the Municipal Price Committee and after examining suggestions from the Agricultural Service, Trade Service and district people's committees, the Standing Committee of the People's Committee has made a decision on and announced the prices for purchasing fresh vegetables as of the 1977-1978 winter-spring season, effective from October 1977.

For good implementation of the price system above, the Standing Committee of the People's Committee directs the following points:

1. Districts, wards and sectors must thoroughly understand the above municipal policy on vegetable purchase prices. Originating from requirements of Resolution 27 and aimed at supporting promotion of planned production and stimulating cooperatives to give concern to increasing productivity in order to increase the amount of vegetables sold to the city, the price set forth is, "On the basis of premises recorded in Resolution 27 to produce in accordance with plan and with the state purchasing all commodity vegetables, stabilized purchase prices will continue to be set and announced beforehand to cooperatives; on the basis of average prices, continue to stabilize seasonal purchase prices, divided into periods suitable for each crop. In order to account for the changing weather situation (early or late seasons), purchase prices stabilized in accordance with each period can be additionally extended or implemented early, but not to exceed 10 days; price reductions during especially favorable years for sales in excess of contract levels are to be eliminated; when such years are encountered, responsible agencies must actively promote consumption outside the province and increase processing, not permitting cooperatives to encounter difficulties; and continued regulation of irrationalities in seasonal price differences and price changes for other reasons will be carried out.

The price difference between the beginning of the season and the main season must correspond to that between productivity and cost during those two periods and assured over a fixed area for a corresponding income for vegetables both during the beginning of the season and during the main season.

Differences when changing from one price to another must be relatively rational, assuring that a producer who suffers a loss of output due to early harvesting in order to enhance sales will compensate for the lost output.

Concerning the relative value of crops, different crops must be resolved in accordance with a spirit of appropriate concern for vegetables capable of storage and processing and those of high quality.

2. In order to thoroughly understand the pricing policy noted above, it is necessary on one hand to disseminate this purchase pricing policy and system to all vegetable raising cooperatives and trade cadres and members engaged in purchasing, causing everyone to clearly understand the significance and objective and to strictly comply; on the other hand, it is

necessary to strengthen leadership and tighten guidance over cooperatives producing in accordance with plans, to promote intensive cultivation and to pick vegetables at the proper time and to sell them to the state precisely in accordance with the contract and the stipulated quality and price.

3. Districts, wards and sectors should clearly realize that the pricing problem is important although not decisive. In order to have large amounts of vegetables and vegetables to eat on a regular basis and to advance toward reduced retail prices, the root of the problem is the production step. In production, it is necessary to continue plan perfection along a course toward large-scale production to achieve production in accordance with plans, and to promote technical investment such as field improvement, water conservancy, crop varieties, etc. In conjunction with these tasks, we must coordinate synchronized application of policies, including steps from organizing grain circulation and supply to pricing and other incentives. On the other hand, we must firmly coordinate with political and ideological education with efforts along both routes. Consequently, we cannot lean toward the use of simple pricing, including the newly-adjusted system. To achieve the desired effect, it is also necessary to well-coordinate efforts to raise the socialist awareness of cooperatives and the member masses, causing primary level cadres and cooperative member masses to clearly understand that as the state gives appropriate concern to the interests of the vegetable producer, the vegetable producer has an obligation to produce and sell products in accordance with the plan. This is necessary in order to avoid negative occurrences in implementing prices and achieving vegetable production obligations, etc."

7300

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ROUNDUP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 77 p 1

[Article: "In 5 Days, 10 Northern Provinces and Cities Harvested 11,000 Additional Hectares of Tenth Month Rice and Planted an Additional 19,000 Hectares for the Winter Harvest. Southern Provinces, From Thuan Hai south, Harvested 240,000 Hectares of Autumn Rice"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department in the 5 days from 15 to 20 Oct, 10 northern provinces and cities: Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Quang Ninh, Hanoi and Haiphong harvested an additional 11,000 hectares of rice, raising the harvested 10th month rice area to 32,000 hectares, equal to 3.6 percent of the standard of the planned area.

Hai Hung province completed the harvest of 10,000 hectares of early rice, of the nong nghiep 1A strain, in time to prepare the land for the planting of winter crops.

The 10th month rice crop area in provinces infested with insects is 141,000 hectares, including many areas which were victim of army worms. Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu and Ha Bac sprayed insecticide over 104,000 hectares. Besides spraying insecticide on the rice, Ha Nam Ninh and Thanh Hoa provinces directed the cooperatives in mobilizing forces to catch from 4,500 to 5,800 kilograms of insects.

The weather is still good for preparing the ground for winter crop planting. The rate of planting winter crops in the delta and northern midlands provinces of Bac Bo has increased rapidly. During the past 5 days, the above mentioned 10 northern provinces and cities planted 19,000 hectares of winter crops, raising the winter crop area of these provinces and cities to 73,000 hectares, including nearly 20,000 hectares of corn, 24,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, 2,860 hectares of soy beans, 5,770 hectares of potatoes, and 20,000 hectares of leafy vegetables of various types. The potato planting rate increased 2 to 3 times over that of the 5 days last week.

Hai Hung province, with 2,142 hectares, planted the most potatoes; and Thai Binh planted 1,232 hectares. Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh and Vinh Phu only planted from 500 to 600 hectares of potatoes.

In all areas in the north, the cooperative members' families are continuously mobilized to set aside a great deal of seed potatoes for sale to the collectives while simultaneously actively preparing labor, fertilizer, etc., speeding up the rate of early rice harvest so as to have land early for the planting of potatoes to achieve a high level.

In 10 days in the middle of October 1977, the southern provinces, from Thuan Hai south, harvested 46,600 hectares of summer-autumn rice, raising the harvested summer-autumn rice area planted to 240,000 hectares, which is 57 percent of the total area planted.

Song Be, Tien Giang and Ben Tre provinces harvested over 90 percent of their summer-autumn rice areas. Thuan Hai, Dong Nai, Cuu Long and An Giang provinces and Ho Chi Minh City harvested 81 to 88 percent of their summer-autumn rice areas. Many southern areas organized statistical harvests in order to correctly evaluate the productivity and volume of production of summer-autumn rice. An Giang province organized statistical harvesting at 606 points in 41 hamlets of 23 villages. The productivity of the summer-autumn rice was 24.4 quintals per hectare.

7259

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS OF COOPERATIVIZATION IN GO CONG DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Nov 77 p 5

[Speech by Phan Van Dang, member of the Party Central Committee and deputy chief of the Transformation of Southern Agriculture Department of the Party Central Committee and government, at the Conference of Cadres of Tien Giang Province held on 21 October 1977: "The Reorganization of Agricultural Production in the South"*]

[Text] Tien Giang is one of the several provinces in the South that has the honor of having been assigned by the Party Central Committee and government the task of conducting a pilot project in building the district level and reorganizing production within the scope of the district and carrying out agricultural cooperativization in Cai Lay District. In the 9 months of the pilot project, Cai Lay District and the Tan Hoi Cooperative have begun to achieve good results and gain good experience. However, this conference does not deal with the matter of building the district and building cooperatives, but is only discussing the simple forms of cooperation under the conditions of production which is still private, that is, discussing the phase of training for farmers in order to advance them to cooperativization in coordination with accelerating production in the immediate future.

In this phase of training, good initial experiences have recently been recorded in many areas in Go Cong District; although the instruments of production have not been cooperativized, suitable forms of organization of production and management have been established in order to make more efficient use of the cropland, machinery, buffalo, cattle and labor of farm families and the supplies of the state, put the production and marketing of products by farmers under the state plan and, in this manner, gradually familiarize cadres and farmers with collective production. Specifically, Go Cong has used the hamlet as the place for organizing production solidarity teams in the various hamlets, established specialized labor teams (which specialize in preparing fields, transplanting and planting, controlling insects and so forth) within the scope of the hamlet and established a hamlet production committee to guide and manage the various teams in accordance with the common plan of the hamlet and the eight elements of management (land, draft power, supplies, labor, water conservancy, farming techniques, harvesting and the sale of products); each team discusses and formulates the plan, a hamlet

farmer conference approves the plan, the village people's committee ratifies the plan and each family registers for the plan.

Although it only began this effort in the summer-fall season of 1977, Go Cong has recorded positive results and displayed clear creativity in applying the three revolutions and closely linking transformation with construction in order to lead and guide farmers ideologically, organizationally, politically and economically and provide them with training for advancing to cooperatives. The results achieved by Go Cong were due to relying upon the masses, upholding their right of ownership and giving attention to looking after every aspect of their life. This is a matter of decisive significance with regard to production, purchasing, distribution and the start of the reconstruction of the countryside because it has not only generated an atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm among the masses, but it has also corrected several bad habits on the part of a number of cadres.

Practice is extremely valuable to us. Practice helps us to deepen our understanding, heighten our determination and strengthen our confidence in our ability to carry out the position of the party concerning agricultural transformation and construction in the southern provinces along the lines of large-scale socialist production. The revolution and creativity are synonymous. The effort to tap the creativity of the masses cannot be separated from the effort to strengthen the relationship between the party and the masses; if we are subjective, complacent or separated from the masses, we cannot tap their creativity correctly.

Below are the major lessons learned from the realities of the movement in the countryside of the southern provinces.

Suitable Forms

To begin with, clearly understanding the special characteristics of and correctly evaluating farmers in order to carry out transformation and construction and apply the elements of the three revolutions in gradually leading and guiding them forward are very important matters. The trend and aspiration of the farmers of the South is to advance to socialism and build agricultural production cooperatives. However, to build good cooperatives, farmers must be trained and they can be rapidly trained and rapidly establish cooperatives. In this phase of training, it is necessary to closely link political and ideological education with organizing the new method of earning a living, accelerating production and caring for the lives of the masses, that is, necessary to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions and closely link transformation with construction in order to further develop upon positive, revolutionary aspects and repel negative aspects in the process of advancing to socialist cooperativization. In this process, the private farmer will see that his fields, buffalo and machinery are still his private property but not completely his private property; however, he will not react very strenuously to this. This has been proven in Go Cong. While the instruments of production are still privately owned, the people comply with the regulations on the use of cropland, machinery, buffalo and cattle, agree to work in an

organized manner, comply with technical regulations, agree to the eight elements of management, etc.

The facts in Go Cong also show that although cooperativization based on the collectivization of the instruments of production has not been achieved, the guidance of production within the hamlet can still be carried out under a suitable plan and management (during the summer-fall season, all 140 of Go Cong's hamlets operated under a plan and management of varying degrees). At places where the eight elements of management were put into effect, the results of production and purchasing activities were good and the production solidarity teams are truly of a cooperative nature. Although the eight elements of management are still somewhat simple in content, they are closely related to one another and support and stimulate one another in order to develop production and insure that the obligation to sell grain to the state is met; at the same time, they have the practical effect of teaching and compelling farmers to work in an organized, disciplined manner. As mentioned above, the eight elements of management are discussed and decided upon by farmers under the leadership of the village party chapter and government, consequently, the implementation of the eight elements of management implements the right of ownership of the masses in the countryside.

It is clear from the realities in Go Cong and at many other places that the farmers of the South are very revolutionary, possess much creativity and are fully capable of following the course of socialist cooperativization in increasingly high stages of development. It can be said that the good model units which have emerged in Go Cong and at many other places are not surprising, rather, they are the result of the entire revolutionary process of the mass of farmers under the leadership of the party. The development of rudimentary weapons with which to fight the enemy as well as "the three spearheads of close combat" to liberate hamlets and villages were innovations by the masses. Today, now that the Americans have been driven off, the puppets have been overthrown and we have shifted to the stage of the socialist revolution and on the basis of heightening their socialist awareness and continuing the revolution, the "uprising" spirit of the water conservancy movement, the movement to increase the number of crops grown per year and the innovations and contributions of the masses have been and are helping to completely change the face of fields. This situation indicates the new capability, a new strength of the masses with which they can implement the line of the party on agricultural transformation and construction in the South along the lines of large-scale socialist production.

In summary, to carry out the building of cooperatives, it is absolutely necessary to go through a stage of simple cooperation in order to train the masses. As Go Cong, Dien Ban, Duc Linh and many other places in the South have done, the forms of organization employed in this phase of training can be production solidarity teams, work rotation teams which operate under quotas, production collectives and so forth and these teams can be closely linked to the hamlet plan and the hamlet production committee (in large villages). In the guidance of production, these forms must be applied in a manner consistent with the actual situation at each place in order to make steady progress on the

basis of thoroughly implementing the viewpoint of the continuous and thorough revolution in order to take positive, urgent action without hesitating, without becoming satisfied with the achievements that have been recorded and, as a result, standing still (as was the case in strategic hamlets in past years when some places became satisfied with a low level of achievement and did not stay continuously on the offensive in order to liberate their hamlets and villages); at the same time, they must be closely linked to production during each season and gradually improved in every respect. In Go Cong, the requirements of organization and management at the start of the 1977 summer-fall season were low; however, in the process of guiding summer-fall production, the district party committee and district people's committee promptly supplemented and raised these requirements and has adopted a plan which further raises these requirements for this winter-spring season. Then, the district party committee and district people's committee must observe and fully assess the specific changes which occur in order to promptly resolve problems for the purpose of continuously improving and creating all the conditions needed to move rapidly and steadily forward and build cooperatives at an early date.

Working in an Organized Manner

The second lesson learned from the realities of the mass training movement in Go Cong involves organization. As a result of organization, the eight elements of management have been put into effect and the various factors of production have been developed in order to accelerate production. All cropland within each hamlet has been registered and production and the production seasons have been rearranged so that no land lies fallow and the number of crops grown per year is increased. All labor, including laborers who own no land and work for hire in fields, machinery, buffalo and cattle within each hamlet has been recounted and organized into production solidarity teams, mechanical plow teams, plow teams using buffalo and cattle, water pump teams, transplanting teams, teams to uproot seedlings, insect control teams, etc. As a result of organization, it has been possible to mobilize and utilize labor, machinery, buffalo and cattle more efficiently, possible to save gasoline and oil and possible to use mechanical plows for two or three shifts per day when necessary to keep on schedule. The technical requirements of each job as well as labor quotas, material consumption ceilings and the prices of the various types of labor (manpower, work performed by machine and work performed by buffalo and cattle) are discussed and decided upon by the collective. The contract signed for plowing are signed in the name of the mechanical plow team and the production solidarity team, not signed by the owners of mechanical plows and the owners of cropland. Also as a result of organizing and planning production within the hamlet, the district is able to send supplies directly to the hamlet without going through the village as was previously done.

Organization has developed confidence within the masses participating in production. They are not afraid of not having enough labor and not being able to plant on schedule and do not have to beg for labor and machinery at any price because they have an organization which provides labor and machinery under a common plan and common regulations. Work is performed in exact accordance

with technical requirements and persons who earn their living by fraudulent means are criticized and corrected by the collective. Through the process of working in an organized manner, the spirit of cooperation in productive labor has been heightened. The spirit of unity and mutual help among farmers has been maintained and enhanced, especially with regard to persons who have little or no land and persons who are poor and short of help because not only are they paid a satisfactory wage for their work, but they are also allowed to buy rice at a low price as a result of a decision made by everyone in the production solidarity team, a decision made through discussion and from a correct point of view. This sense of duty has brought the working people who are poor or have little farmland close to the organization and put them under the labor management of the organization.

The work organizations mentioned above are controlled by the hamlet production committee. Each member of the hamlet production committee is responsible for a specific job, such as farming, livestock production, supply activities, the handicraft sector, each aspect of the life of the masses, etc. The hamlet production committee is also the place for training cadres to be the future management board of the cooperative.

As a result of the organized method of operating presented above, many advantages exist for the emulation movement to develop production and for fulfilling obligations to the state; on the basis of this revolutionary movement, the conditions exist for the mass organizations to be strengthened and developed. The strengthening and development of the mass organizations by this method will strengthen the nucleus of the work teams and insure that the mobilization of the masses is carried out better. Also on the basis of the intense revolutionary movement of the masses, the basic organizations of the party will be strengthened, the number of party members will increase and the leadership provided by the party will be strengthened in the phase of training the masses for cooperativization.

Relying Upon the Masses

The third lesson learned, a lesson which must be emphasized, from the reality in Go Cong is the need to have true confidence in and rely upon the masses, uphold their right of ownership and care for every aspect of their lives. This is a very basic matter of decisive significance because the revolution is the undertaking of the masses, because it is the masses who create history. This truth must always be asserted and fully understood, not only in the national-democratic revolution, but particularly in the socialist revolution. This is the basic viewpoint and the basic revolutionary line of our party. Upholding the right of ownership of the masses is designed to develop the revolutionary abilities of the masses and tap their creativity under the leadership of the party. If we lack confidence in and do not rely upon the masses, we cannot uphold their right of ownership and, as a result, we will be unable to develop the work of the revolution and this will be a crime against the basic principles, viewpoint and line of the party.

When we talk about the revolution we are talking about life. In war as well as peaceful construction, if we separate ourselves from life, there can be

no revolutionary movement; if we are close to life, we are close to reality, close to the masses. The revolution, life and the right of ownership of the masses are one, they are organically related and affect and stimulate one another. To establish a socialist productive labor movement, it is necessary to uphold the right of ownership of the masses; to uphold the right of ownership of the masses, it is necessary to have confidence in and rely upon them, necessary to care for their lives; and, to improve the lives of the masses, it is necessary to develop production. The experience of Go Cong and the other good model units clearly indicate this. As a result, we must always thoroughly understand and appropriately apply the elements of the three revolutions at each place in order to accelerate the revolutionary movement of the masses; at present, this movement is the productive labor movement and, in the near future, it will be the 1977-1978 winter-spring production movement and the movement to provide training in cooperativization along the lines of large-scale socialist production.

Facts have shown that places which have a good production movement are places which have a good training for cooperativization movement and, at the same time, places which have established more bases for improving the standard of living of the masses, such as schools, medical aid stations, maternity clinics, kindergartens, popular education classes to wipe out illiteracy, bridges, roads and so forth through the labor contributed by the people in each hamlet and village; because these places know how to rely upon the masses and uphold their right of ownership, the revolutionary movement of the masses at these places has the conditions needed to develop well. On the basis of developing production, some places, places with a small population as well as places with a large population, have pooled their money to establish a hamlet or village construction fund. Some places have upheld the tradition of past years of the "three spearheads" to liberate hamlets and villages in order to achieve self-sufficiency in the construction of hamlets and villages today. Other places have tapped the spirit of unity and mutual help within the hamlet or village by encouraging each family to plant additional banana trees, raise more chickens and so forth in order to earn additional money with which to help the families of disabled veterans, the families of war dead and the poor; in past years, this extra effort was made in order to support the war of resistance, now, this effort is designed to achieve a sense of feeling and duty and happiness within hamlets and villages in the peaceful construction of the country. The spirit of unity and mutual help, the "whole leaf covers the torn leaf" spirit among farmers also reflect new elements of the gradual advance to cooperativization.

Clearly, if we know how to rely upon the masses and uphold their right of ownership, the capabilities that emerge are truly very large. In this phase of training as well as when cooperatives have been established, we must have a full understanding of this matter in order to continuously advance the revolutionary movement.

In addition, in the guidance of production during this phase of training, each village should establish a hamlet capital fund with the purpose of achieving self-sufficiency in the construction of the material-technical base, thereby

creating favorable conditions for the time when a cooperative is established. This source of capital can be created by the laborers within the hamlet through the contribution of mandays or by the hamlet production committee by organizing and operating a number of production installations. Of course, this source of capital must be managed very tightly and used in a very practical manner discussed and decided upon by the hamlet farmers' conference and approved by the village government in order to prevent misappropriation and misuse. For example, in the space of only 1 year, the production unity team in Phu Huu Hamlet, Phu Lam Village, An Giang Province, purchased, by means of pooled capital, two additional water pumps, each with a capacity of 2,500 cubic meters per hour; the team still has nearly 10,000 dong and is planning to buy 200 hogs in order to increase its accumulation of capital.

To meet the requirements mentioned above well, every effort must be made to build and strengthen the various organizations within the hamlet and village (the party, the government and the mass organizations); at the same time, positive steps must be taken to build the district level in accordance with the requirements set forth in the resolution of the 4th Party Congress and the resolution of the 2nd Party Plenum while strengthening the leadership and guidance provided by the provincial level and fully developing the role played by this level.

Building and strengthening the party chapter and the basic party organization in every respect are the decisive factor in insuring that the mass of farmers is led in the direction of earning their living in a collective manner and achieving large-scale socialist production. In the strengthening and building of the organizations on the basic level, it is necessary to successfully express the functions of the party organization, government and mass organizations in practical jobs in order to overcome the state of confusion which presently exists.

In the building of the district level, it is necessary to insure close guidance of villages and hamlets, see all the potentials for development on the basic level and quickly build the district so that it truly becomes an agricultural-industrial economic unit, truly becomes the base for reorganizing production and organizing and redistributing labor in a detailed manner, truly becomes a level which manages production, distribution and everyday life.

The various levels and sectors must bring about a new change in their leadership, guidance, style of work and work methods in order to maintain close contact with the basic level and achieve the highest possible effectiveness in their guidance of implementation.

In the phase of training for the advance to cooperativization, each level must select one place at which to conduct a pilot project in order to gain experience but must not be lax in guiding other places. The various levels and the sectors on each level must clearly understand the requirements of this phase of training in order to establish close working coordination and promptly gain experience in order to continuously move forward. Each locality must thoroughly understand the revolutionary-offensive spirit and the concept of

emulating to meet the requirements of rapidly and steadily advancing to socialist cooperativization.

FOOTNOTES

* Title and subtitles provided by us (NHAN DAN).

7809

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED WORK SITE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Oct 77 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Methods of Actively Increasing Labor Productivity at Ward Work Sites"]

[Text] Labor work sites organized and managed by wards have many good effects in mobilizing the obligated labor of every citizen and in introducing those who have never worked to labor in order that they may both contribute their efforts in building the nation and have a legitimate income and stabilized life. They are also locations for training a new labor attitude and the new man to assist in market and social management.

The ward labor work sites are presently concentrating on projects for the public benefit such as improving the To Lich River, building Thanh Nhan Park, etc., and a number of fairly good achievements have been made.

The weakest aspect of work sites at the present time is that average labor productivity is still low, adversely affecting the work site construction plan and laborers' income. There are many reasons for this fact, demanding uniform and effective solution to further raise productivity and answer mission and plan requirements.

In conjunction with intensified education and motivation of labor units and teams to work diligently with full man-hours and to rationally organize labor, work sites must concentrate on guidance and solving the urgent problems to create favorable conditions to increase labor productivity. Construction surface must be well prepared in order that units arriving for work are not forced to wait or to work in a crowded or hampered manner. The responsible authorities should firmly coordinate, must resolutely handle cases of infringing upon construction surface, and not permit procrastination or delay.

Labor implements must be suitable for each type of soil, issued in sufficient numbers for construction and be maintained and repaired in a timely manner. Improved tools of high productivity must be widely disseminated in order

that labor units and teams may boldly apply them, especially expanding the use of earth shears with which a number of labor units have achieved good results.

An extremely important matter for work sites, especially work sites attracting those who have not yet worked, is to well-organize daily life support (cold drinks, noon meals, lunch break locations, etc.) in order to free the workers of worry about places to eat and rest. On the other hand, the testing and acceptance of work volume and settlement of wages as well as the issue of supplementary grain and food must be rapidly and accurately achieved precisely in accordance with policy and objective, avoiding unnecessary intermediate steps in order to promptly and properly resolve problems concerning the interests of the workers in order to give them peace of mind while working.

The dry season is a favorable period for construction at labor work sites. Drawing good experience from actual work, work site command sections must uphold a spirit of responsibility, concentrate on close supervision and definitely promote the construction rate to well-complete the mission and plan.

7300

CS0: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

*

ELECTRICITY SHORTAGE PROMPTS POWER CUTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Oct 77 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Municipal People's Committee Sets Forth Measures on Using, Conserving Electricity in Production and Consumer Use"]

[Text] On 14 October, the Municipal People's Committee held a meeting of leaders from various services, the Municipal Federation of Handicraft Industry Cooperatives, ward and district people's committees and local industrial enterprises to publicize measures for conserving electricity in production and consumer use.

After Le Ba, minister of power and coal, presented the present electric power situation, the director of the Area 1 Electrical Distribution Management Service disseminated measures for using and conserving electricity during the 4th quarter and the near future.

The service is temporarily halting the supply of electricity to new branch circuits (with the exception of agricultural pumps and a number of political and daily life support projects of the people in the capital). Any ministry or locality requesting a new supply of electric power for any purpose (including construction and production activities) will withdraw one of its enterprises of equivalent capacity from the electric power grid.

While not yet establishing norms or reducing the amount of power for priority enterprises, the service is cutting electricity on a rotating basis and afterwards will set a 30-percent reduction in electric power consumption by enterprises (calculated in accordance with the amount of electric power consumption by the enterprise).

In order to concentrate large amounts of electric power for production and alleviate difficulties for enterprises, the mobilization of enterprise diesel power sources will be promoted, first of all striving to mobilize 30 percent of their capacity, by completely cutting off electric power networks in order to operate by diesel, cutting electric power for one shift and reducing electric power consumption during the day.

Aimed at positively conserving electricity, the service will temporarily halt the supply of electricity consumed in the daily activities of suburban villages (completely disconnecting the daily activity electrical branch lines from the low voltage axis lines). The offices of administrative agencies, industries and enterprises will be issued only 70 percent of the present level, stipulated in accordance with their monthly power consumption. For the electric power consumption in the daily activities of the people (including the collective areas of workers and civil servants), a monthly norm of from 15 to 30 kilowatt-hours per family will be applied. The use of refrigerators for ice production and alбата for heating water is temporarily forbidden (with the exception of agencies and enterprises with special requirements who must register with the Area 1 Electrical Distribution Management Service). Priority lines will be established for important non-production household in order to halt the supply of electricity to the city during the day when necessary. For good organization and achievement, the Area 1 Electrical Distribution Management Service will improve the control of electrical energy and join sectors, enterprises and local areas to inspect the use of electricity precisely in accordance with stipulations and in a conservative manner.

7300

CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

WAYS TO RELIEVE CONGESTION AT PORT OF HAIPHONG SUGGESTED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 31 Oct 77 p 3

[Article by Xuan Moi: "Some Opinions on Relieving Congestion at the Port of Haiphong"]

[Text] Implementing the recent directive of the Premier, the port of Haiphong is carrying out a port decongestion campaign. That decongestion campaign is not the first one. There have been many in the past. Some have been carried out on a very large scale.

So why does the port of Haiphong have to keep on repeating the decongestion campaign? And is it possible to completely resolve a problem of an almost cyclical nature?

In order to answer those questions, let us objectively seek the reasons for that problem:

In colloquial terms, the port of Haiphong is only a hired stevedore for the importers or for the regularly scheduled ships. In order to assure rapid cargo handling, the port of Haiphong has invested in the construction of a new warehouse and depot system that is much larger than during the period of French occupation. If the warehouse and depot systems of the Vat Cach and Chua Ve ports are included, the port's storage capacity is quite great.

With such a large warehouse and depot area, added to the barge unit of the Long-Range River Traffic Department and the various types of motor vehicles assisting the cargo handling, it is essential that the ships be unloaded at a rapid rate. Then the ships' waiting time will be reduced and the quantity of cargo remaining in the port's warehouses and depots will be within allowable limits and will not affect the rate at which the ships are unloaded.

The main reason for that bottleneck is that the cargo taken from the port's warehouses and depots is not proportional to the volume of cargo unloaded

from the ships. So who is responsible for removing the cargo? Once, during a debate on responsibility, a comrade expressed the belief that the Ministry of Communications and Transportation was entirely responsible. For all of the transportation forces, such as trains, long-range trucks, and barges are managed by the Ministry of Communications and Transportation. Therefore, do the Ministry of Foreign Trade and, specifically, the importers and the bases to which cargo is distributed, have any responsibilities?

In order to answer the questions posed above, it is necessary to realize the relationships among the sectors, units, and elements responsible for receiving cargo, removing cargo from the port's warehouses and depots, picking up cargo directly at the pier, etc., in order to immediately figure out who is responsible.

What happens when imported cargo is received from a ship?

As soon as cargo is loaded on a ship at a foreign port the seller in the foreign country sends the necessary papers to the purchaser -- our import corporations -- including the main bill of lading signed by the ship's captain. If the port of destination is nearby those papers accompany the ship, and at least a cable is sent to inform the receiver that the shipment called for in contract so-and-so has been loaded on a certain ship, which left the port of origin of such-and-such a date. On that basis the corporations may inform the inland receivers to which the cargo will be sent so that they may make preparations to receive the cargo. Decision 38, and after that Decision No 200-CP of the Premier, also stipulated the responsibility of the foreign trade recipients (the import corporations) -- that they cannot depend on the inland receivers but must accept responsibility for removing the cargo from the port's warehouses and depots. Most of the recipients rely on such facilities of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation as barges, trains, and trucks. A number of localities and projects have taken the initiative of using their own facilities to remove their cargo from the port or of accepting it directly from the ship. If all segments of that assembly line are carried out well, with a strong spirit of collective mastership, how could the phenomenon of the port's warehouses and depots being full and ships lined up waiting persist? In actuality, in the process of assigning and receiving cargo the following have occurred:

The sending of paperwork between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the inland receivers has been slow;

The number of trucks, barges, and railroad cars being inadequate to meet the requirements of the port or of the consignees;

The port having insufficient numbers of fork lifts and mobile cranes;

The unloading of cargo at the other end of the line being slow and prolonged, and thus preventing the facilities from completing the cycle in time;

The cargo consignees in the interior lacking storage areas and not having immediate need of the cargo, and thus using the port's warehouses and depots as places to store their cargo. Some shipments have remained in storage for years on end;

Some shipments being divided up for many inland consignees, but the Ministry of Foreign Trade, because of a lack of warehouse space, using the port's warehouses and depots, or ships, as places for storage and distribution.

Those cases prove that allowing the port's warehouses and depots being full of cargo to affect the rate at which ships are unloaded falls under the responsibility of many sectors and elements. And it is even more difficult to strictly implement the resolutions passed at the conferences on decongesting the port.

In order to resolve that phenomenon we should not wait until cargo is truly overflowing before relieving congestion, but should hold monthly meetings at the port to listen to port reports on the removal of cargo and also to hear the sectors express opinions about the port's work. Those meetings must include competent representatives (at the Minister and Deputy Minister levels). The Central Transportation Coordinating Department must make regular reports to the Premier in order to have effective instructions regarding the removal of cargo. And there must also be truly strict discipline in the removal of imported cargo, including the form of economic compensation by deducting from the salaries of the heads of sectors which do not correctly implement the resolutions.

I think that those are some of the most positive ways to clear up the cargo backlog at the port of Haiphong.

5616
CSO: 4209

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

'NHAN DAN' CALLS FOR IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Oct 77 p 1

[Editorial: "Organizing Life in School"]

[Text] Starting each school year, living conditions in the schools is a problem that not only concerns the educational sector, the colleges and vocational schools, technical worker training schools, and so on, as well as other sectors that have schools, but also is a quandry for the students and for the families of the students. In this school year, as far as the newly built schools or those in the process of changing in southern Vietnam are concerned, this is even more a problem that must be handled well.

Taking care of the material and spiritual life of the students, teachers, cadres and staff personnel is one of the central missions of the schools. The student's and teacher's living conditions have a great influence on the overall training quality and are a prerequisite for ensuring the successful implementation of the new training methods explained by the Fourth Party Congress. To organize well their material and spiritual lives is to create an educational environment suitable for qualitative training of the scientific, technical, professional and worker management cadres of the socialist system.

Overcoming several difficulties, a number of schools ingeniously gained much valuable experience and implemented many positive measures aimed at gradual reform of the organization and management of living conditions, such as: appointing responsible and capable cadres; opening professional training classes for collective dining hall management cadres; regular training in specialized political and cultural affairs and strict implementation of policies and procedures vis-a-vis support personnel; launching extended movements to plant vegetables and grain crops and to raise cattle in order to be partially self-sufficient in food; and paying attention to food processing, attempting wholeheartedly to provide better meals for the students through good processing methods.

The first important point is to ensure daily meals that are properly healthy and of sufficient quantity; to systematically raise the quality of the meals for the students and teachers; to stabilize living quarters for the students and create conditions to enable more and more students to live and eat at the school; to mobilize the students, cadres and personnel to build the dining rooms, living quarters and classrooms on their own, to make more water wells, bathrooms, washrooms, public welfare projects, and so forth. Paying attention to organizing cultural, artistic and literary, and athletic activities and formulating typical models of self-managing students, or civilized collective areas and new cultural families, will make the school worthy of being a cultural center.

The decisive point in organizing living conditions at schools well is to really honor and build on the collective ownership rights of the students and teachers, and the cadres and staff. Party and mass organizations should regularly instruct everyone in the spirit: "Everything for the sake of the beloved student." Among the first things that should be done is to stabilize the ranks of cadres who specialize in organizing living conditions, from the ministry level to all levels of the school; to resolutely deal with poor quality cadres and personnel who encroach on the interests of the students; to train or replace cadres and personnel who are lacking in ability or who are uneasy in their duties. Schools should have a plan to closely coordinate the tasks of organizing living conditions and of controlling students, and carry out well the policies and procedures relating to cadres and personnel who support living conditions. The sectors of food, commerce, finance, building, and so on, must carry out their functions and missions correctly, to create conditions for the schools to improve living conditions.

Schools have many advantageous conditions for organizing living conditions well, such as: the concentration of a large force of youths who are cultured, healthy, have the necessary material and technical base, and so on. To exploit these advantageous conditions and to overcome difficulties, colleges, advanced schools and vocational middle schools, as well as worker training and cadre trade schools, work-study schools, centralized supplementary education schools, and so forth, should heighten the spirits of self-reliance and self-strength, organize and manage material and spiritual living conditions well, and contribute more and more effectively to the elementary and advanced training of cadres and workers in the national interest.

9019

CS0: 4209

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BUDDHIST CLAIM VIETNAM SUPPRESSION

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 11 Nov 77 p 6

[Text]

PARIS (AAP-Reuters). — Vietnam's largest Buddhist movement has smuggled out one of its leaders to launch a world-wide campaign against religious persecution in Vietnam.

The Venerable Thich Man Giac left Vietnam illegally by boat recently and said here he had been entrusted with appealing to Amnesty International, and touring Western Europe and the United States to awaken public opinion to the issue of human rights in Vietnam.

hundreds of monks, confiscated hundreds of pagodas and converted them to government administration buildings, removed and smashed Buddha statues and prohibited the celebration of Buddha's birthday as a national holiday," he charged.

Monks held

He is an executive member of the Unified Buddhist Church, which throughout the Vietnam war spearheaded Buddhist opposition to the pro-American governments of South Vietnam.

The Buddhist leader said he had documents proving that efforts by the Buddhists to support Vietnam's new revolutionary authorities had been thwarted and that the country was in the throes of an anti-religious campaign.

"The new regime is pursuing a policy of shattering the religious communities of our country and has arrested

CSO: 4220

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

DISTRICT THINS OUT POPULATION, REORGANIZES TERRITORY FOR MORE EFFECTIVE PRODUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Oct 77 pp 1, 4

[Article by Quang Chau: "Sketching Outline in District Going Into Large Production"]

[Text] Editorial Note: The various districts are pushing reorganization of production and improvement of agricultural and forestry management as one step toward large socialist production, leading to each district being a perfect production unit. Many pilot districts such as Nam Ninh, Ha Nam Ninh; Dong Hung, Thai Binh; Quynh Luu, Nghe Tinh; Bat Xat, Hoang Lien Son; Tan Lac, Ha Son Binh; and Tho Xuan, Thanh Hoa, have sketched the initial outline of a district going into large socialist production. Reaching perfection remains a process of hard struggle and numerous upheavals, but it is a vital demand of production and life. Dong Hung District, a few aspects of which we shall introduce below, bears witness to this.

Seven Production Sub-Areas

Looking at the map showing the current distribution of population centers in Dong Hung, we understand why, of 20,808 hectares of natural area, there are only 14,600 hectares of land under cultivation to feed more than 200,000 people, a per capita average of not more than .2 mau [1 mau equals 3,600 sq m]. The 1,585 population centers dense as pockmarks already occupy 1,733 hectares and, along with water conservancy, communications and other projects, occupy a full 30 percent of the total natural area. Consequently, revising population plans is one important measure to take if there are to be 16,300 hectares of land under cultivation by 1990 according to plan norms set by the district. However, the more decisive factor, as introduced to us by the comrade leaders of Thai Binh Province and Dong Hung District, is that, because of the needs of large production and living standards, the scope must be appropriate in order to gradually carry out water conservancy, mechanization, electrification and chemical application throughout the district.

Dong Hung, a key rice district in Thai Binh Province, will be a developing agricultural-industrial production unit. We were introduced to the specifics of sketching the outline of the district going into large socialist production.

Dong Hung is a production unit. The district is divided into 7 sub-areas, each with a scope of approximately 2,000 hectares of cultivated land. Each production sub-area consists of 6 to 7 villages which enjoy a relationship of interdependency in natural geography, water conservancy conditions and communications and have similar features in soil quality; sowing, planting and fertilizing needs; and sizes and types of agricultural machinery. Each production sub-area also matches the operational range of an agricultural machinery unit. At present, a production sub-area is an association of villages with an agricultural machinery unit assigned to it. Later, as it goes into large socialist production, a sub-area may become a cooperative or a production unit of the district with an agricultural tractor unit assigned to it and a center.

Dong Hung District Capital, situated in a position relative favorable and rational in many respects, is the administrative, economic and cultural center, the technical equipment center, and so forth, for the entire district. Here will rise stations and farms to serve crop growing and animal husbandry with influential potentials and a scope of service and management extending throughout the district. Agricultural products processing enterprises, food processing enterprises, small machinery manufacturing and repair industries, construction materials production industries and consumer and export goods production industries will also be built here in keeping with electrical, communications and [commodity] circulation conditions and technical equipment needs higher than those of the sub-areas. Beside production, production service, administrative and civil installations, the district capital will have cultural, educational and public health projects (such as clubs, exhibitions, movie houses, theaters, schools, general hospitals, etc.) with relatively wide scope and equipment more modern with each day to serve the life of the people throughout the district.

Nine Towns, Forty Population Centers

Other than the district capital, in the 7 production sub-areas will materialize 7 towns (Dong Quan, Gia Le Crossroads, Pho Tang, Dong Nam, Hoa Lu, Me Linh and Dong Son). In addition, there will be a town at Tieng Hung, where the old bases are already available and [commodity] circulation is convenient, and the other town at Cong Vuc which is the port and storehouse serving the entire district. In a sub-area town, there will be tractor unit, agricultural machinery repair shop, livestock feed processing station, hog farm, fish farm, artisan industry and handicrafts installations, brick and tile production installations, etc., and cultural and public health projects such as Level-III school, club, physical education and sports field, meeting hall, library, general medical examination office and other public

projects to serve the entire sub-area. Population centers in the sub-area will be improved and rebuilt according to new plans into rows and lots both attractive and neat while providing favorable conditions for mechanized vehicles and electricity to be brought in to serve production and the life of the people.

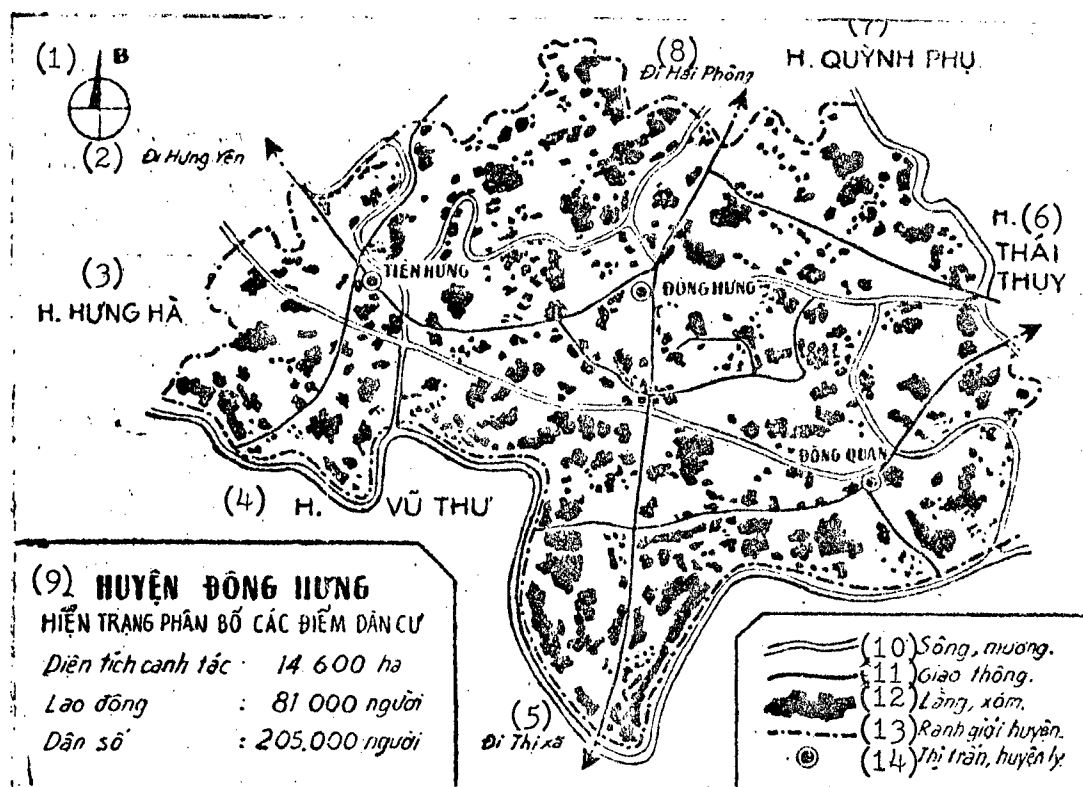
We imagine Dong Hung as the project shapes up. From the 1,585 population centers, there remain but the district capital, 9 towns distributed somewhat evenly within the district and approximately 40 main population centers, forming a unified network in which the gap between city and countryside is no longer significant. Some villages may even change functions (see maps), i.e., they will "suffer gradual absorption by the main population centers or will become sites for raising livestock, growing specialty plants, etc. Inter-village roads 3-meter wide on a 5-meter roadbed will connect with the district's arterial road, which has the technical standards of a Class-2 delta road, forming a closely knit communications network convenient for mechanized vehicles' operations and [commodity] circulation from the district capital to sub-area centers and population concentrations. Electric power lines will run along the main communications axes, bringing electricity to the towns and the 40 main population centers from where it will follow branch lines to production installations and into the homes of the people.

The outline of Dong Hung going into large production is not merely a sketch on paper, it is the result and requirement of the reality of reorganizing production, a task that, for many years, the party organization and people of Dong Hung have tirelessly struggled to carry out in their land.

In the years since they became masters of their lives, it was also in this land that the people of Dong Hung achieved a yield of 5 tons (1966), 7.3 tons (1973) and then 8 tons per hectare (1974), becoming the leading district in rice yield in the north.

Once upon a time, thousands of people in Dong Hung died from hunger and thousands of others were forced to leave their villages in grief and humiliation. Now that the people of Dong Hung understand the land and it gives them 5 and 10 tons, the range of their vision and the scope of their thoughts have also developed with time. They divide up assignments among themselves and bid temporary goodbye to their native land, leaving to go "ask the deep earth where iron and gold hide and the ocean wide where the fish swim". They leave to go ask the remote areas of the fatherland what is still needed. They will make the earth produce riches for themselves and for the country. This is the heavy-hearted but very resolute farewell of the entire Dien Mai Hamlet of nearly 600 people which formerly was densely populated and prosperous; this is the farewell of more than 300 people from Lang Khouc, Hoa Nam, Hoa Lu, etc. Over the past 15 years, 30,000 people moved to 11 northern and 2 southern provinces. In the years to come, 80,000 more will leave Dong Hung in order that, come the year the project shapes up, there will be an estimated 170,000 to 180,000 people left in the entire district.

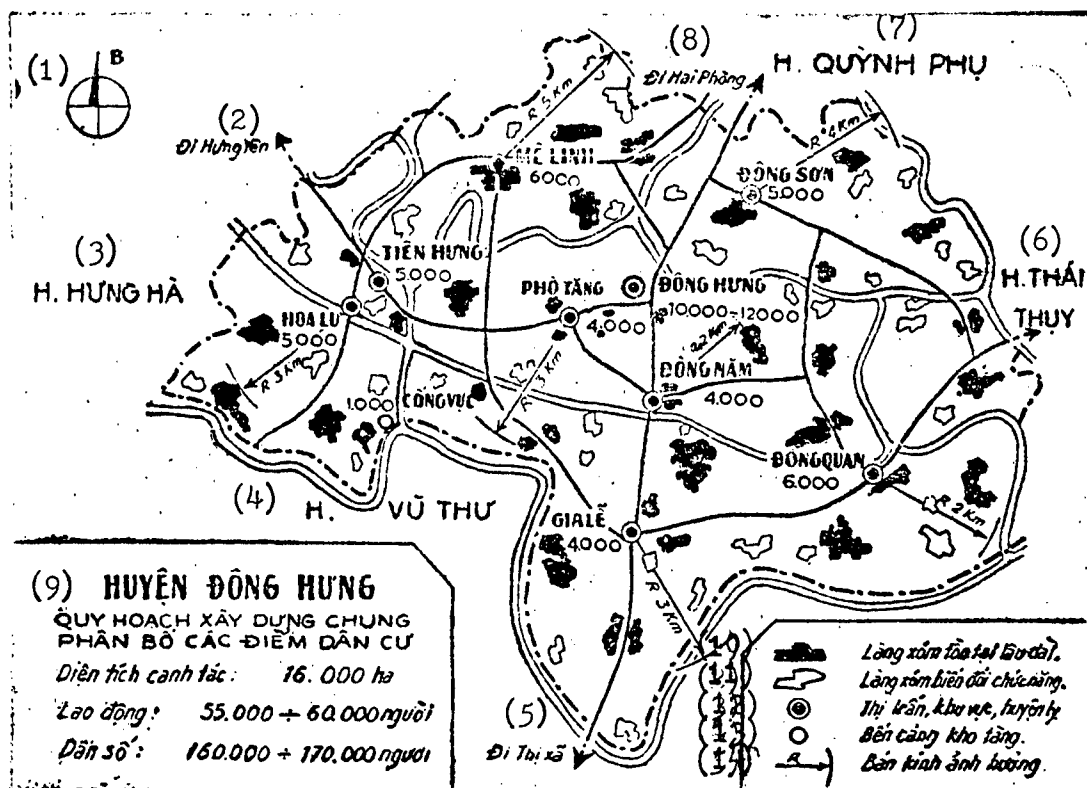
Today, the people of Dong Hung who leave to go build new economic areas carry with them the concept that they are contributing to accelerate the changes of the country and to shape the new outline of the country going into large socialist production.



Key:

1. North
2. To Hung Yen
3. Hung Ha District
4. Vu Thu District
5. To city
6. Thai Thuy District
7. Quynh Phu District
8. To Haiphong

9. Dong Hung District
- Current Distribution of Population Centers
- Cultivated Area: 14,600 hectares
 Workers: 81,000
 Population: 205,000
10. River, ditch
 11. Line of Communications
 12. Village, hamlet
 13. District boundary
 14. Town, district capital



Key:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. North | 10. Village or hamlet maintained in existence |
| 2. To Hung Yen | 11. Village or hamlet changing functions |
| 3. Hung Ha District | 12. Town, area, district capital |
| 4. Vu Thu District | 13. Port, storehouse |
| 5. To city | 14. Radius of influence |
| 6. Thai Thuy District | |
| 7. Quynh Phu District | |
| 8. To Haiphong | |
| 9. Dong Hung District | |
- General Development Project
 Distribution of Population Centers
 Cultivated Area: 16,000 hectares
 Workers: 55,000-60,000
 Population: 160,000-170,000

CSO: 4209

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES AND PROVINCES OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Hanoi VIETNAM: VERS UNE NOUVELLE ETAPE in French, Foreign Language Publishing House, 1977 p [93]

[Text]

	Area km ²	Population 5 Feb 1976 (in thousands)	Density (inhab/km ²)
Hanoi, Capital	597	1,443.5	2,418
Ho Chi Minh City	1,845	3,460.5	1,876
Haiphong Municipality	1,515	1,190.9	786
Provinces of:			
--Lai Chau	17,408	265.6	15
--Hoang Lien Son	14,125	677.2	48
--Ha Tuyen	13,519	686.4	51
--Bac Thai	8,615	752.9	87
--Cao Lang	13,781	843.9	61
--Son La	14,656	410.1	28
--Vinh Phu	5,187	1,579.5	305
--Ha Bac	4,708	1,466.2	311
--Quang Ninh	7,076	701.8	99
--Ha Son Binh	6,860	2,041.6	288
--Hai Hung	2,526	1,929.9	764
--Thai Binh	1,344	1,416.2	1,054
--Ha Nam Ninh	3,522	2,574.6	731
--Thanh Hoa	11,138	2,262.1	203
--Nghe Tinh	22,380	2,704.6	121
--Binh Tri Thien	19,048	1,751.8	92
--Quang Nam-Da Nang	11,376	1,414.4	124
--Gia Lai-Cong Tum	18,480	465.0	25
--Nghia Binh	14,700	1,789.1	122
--Dac Lac	18,300	372.7	20
--Phu Khanh	9,620	1,066.2	111
--Lam Dong	10,000	343.1	34

	Area km ²	Population 5 Feb 1976 (in thousands)	Density (inhab/km ²)
--Thuan Hai	11,000	836.9	76
--Song Be	9,500	561.4	59
--Dong Nai	12,130	1,260.3	104
--Tay Ninh	4,100	625.9	153
--Long An	5,100	828.8	163
--Tien Giang	2,350	1,137.2	484
--Ben Tre	2,400	932.0	388
--Dong Thap	3,120	991.3	318
--Cuu Long	4,200	1,319.1	314
--An Giang	4,140	1,361.7	329
--Hau Giang	5,100	1,870.4	366
--Kien Giang	6,000	834.0	139
--Minh Hai	8,000	981.1	123

CSO: 4200

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

THANH HOA VENDORS---This year, Thanh Hoa actively motivated vendors to turn to production. The trading sector coordinated with the labor agency and the handicraft sector to arrange work for 4,878 people. In the past people who had just turned to production were introduced to such skills as making straw mats, bamboo works, wooden clogs, nails and so forth, but, because they did not firmly possess those skills and had no experience in production management, their income was low and their living difficult and many went back to vending. Now, Thanh Hoa has motivated the handicraft cooperatives to take them in and team them up with skilled workers. With fairly good skills and adequate income to ensure their living, they securely perform productive labor. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 77 p 5] 8934

CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

Please substitute this article for same which appeared in JPRS 70410, No. 2001 of this series, 4 January 1978, pp 74-79. Substitution is made to include diacritic marks.

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Duy Bách

*Head of the Geology Research Bureau of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; read a report at a conference on earth sciences held recently in Ho Chi Minh City. (TO QUOC No 9 Sep 77 pp 11-12)

Đỗ Cán

*Deputy Chief of the Engineering Committee of the Ministry of Power and Coal; his article "The Coal Sector Develops Specialized Machinery" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 77 p 3)

Nông Quốc Chấn

Vice Minister of Culture and Information; on 14 Nov 77 he attended a photo exhibit on Cuba held in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 77 p 6)

Tạ Quang Chiển

President of the Vietnam Table Tennis Association; on 21 Nov 77 he attended the arrival of table tennis team from Yokohama, Japan. (NHAN DAN 22 Nov 77 p 6)

Nguyễn Chung,* Lt Col (deceased)

*Member of the editorial staff of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; died on 9 September 1977 following a sudden illness. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 10 Oct 77 p 73)

Phạm Văn Đoàn, Doctor

*Head of the Public Health Service, Nghe Tinh Province; his letter accepting criticism for shortcomings in his Service appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Nov 77 p 3)

Phạm Quang Độ, * Col

Author of an article in this issue entitled, "Armored Troops Raise Level of Combat Readiness." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 10 Oct 77)

Hà Huy Giáp

Deputy Head of the Central Committee Department for Research in Party History; on 16 Nov 77 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation from the Bulgarian Institute of Communist Party History. (NHAN DAN 18 Nov 77 p 6)

Từ Giây, * Sr Col

Author of an article in this issue entitled, "On Improving the Structure of and Organizing Meals in the Army." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 10 Oct 77 pp 23-38, 48)

Nguyễn Hương

*Director of the Post and Telegraph Service, Hai Hung Province; his article "Hai Hung Makes Better Use of Existing Postal and Telegraph Equipment" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Nov 77 p 3)

Bùi [Văn] Kín

Vice Chairman of the Central Nationalities Commission; on 14 Nov 77 he attended inaugural ceremonies of the College of the Central Highlands. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 77 p 1)

Nguyễn Như Kon Tum

President of Hanoi University; on 4 Nov 77 he attended a meeting of school personnel and foreign students to mark the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution. (NHAN DAN 6 Nov 77 p 5)

Nguyễn Lam

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; on 20 Nov 77 he attended the departure of General Secretary Le Duan for the PRC. (NHAN DAN 21 Nov 77 p 1)

Trần Nho Lâm

*Head of the Geology Bureau of the Geology General Department; read a report at a conference on the earth sciences held recently in Ho Chi Minh City. (TO QUOC No 9 Sep 77 pp 11-12)

Hà Văn Lâu

*SRV ambassador to Jamaica; on 2 Nov 77 he presented his credentials to the Governor General of Jamaica. (NHAN DAN 7 Nov 77 p 6)

Nguyễn Phan Lê (Deceased)

Born in 1918; member of the Vietnam Communist Party; chairman of the Administrative and Resistance Committee, Ha Dong Province; Chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of Heavy Industry; Chief of Cabinet of the Forestry General Department; Head of the College of Forestry; he died of natural causes on 21 Nov 77. (NHAN DAN 22 Nov 77 p 6)

Đỗ Mười

Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Vice Premier; recently he made an inspection trip to Ho Chi Minh City and Song Be and Dong Nai Provinces. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 77 p 1)

Vương Quốc Mỹ

Vice Minister of Building; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Alternate Member and Vice Premier Do Muoi on an inspection visit to Thai Binh Province. (NHAN DAN 19 Nov 77 p 1)

Đoàn Trần Nghiệp

Member of the Standing Committee of the Communist Party Committee, Tien Giang Province: Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Go Cong District; on 12 Nov 77 he accompanied Political Bureau Alternate Member on an inspection of his district. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 77 p 1)

Võ Công Nghiệp

*Chief of the Hydro-geology Bureau of the Geology General Department; read a report at a conference on the earth sciences held recently on Ho Chi Minh City. (TO QUOC No 9 Sep 77 pp 11-12)

Nguyễn Đình Ngữ

*Vice Minister of Forestry; on 12 Nov 77 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation from the Lao Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy (NHAN DAN 13 Nov 77 p 1)

[This individual was previously reported as Trần Đình Ngữ]

Nguyễn Niêm

*Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Lai Chau Province; his article "Five Jobs Done in Lai Chau" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 77 p 2)

Võ Oanh (Deceased)

Former Member of the Central Committee of the NFLSV; former member of the Advisory Council of the PRGSVN; he died of natural causes on 18 Nov 77 at age 87. (NHAN DAN 20 Nov 77 p 6)

Tạ Phước, (Deceased)

Standing member of the Vietnam Musician's Association; former Head of the Vietnam School of Music; he died of unspecified causes on 16 Nov 77 at age 58. (NHAN DAN 17 Nov 77 p 6)

Trần Văn Quê

Vice Ministry of Forestry; his article "An Aspect of the Appropriate Organization of Afforestation Sites" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Nov 77 p 2)

Ly Văn Sáu

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 9 Nov 77 he signed a treaty for cooperation in broadcasting and television with Romania. (NHAN DAN 11 Nov 77 p 6)

Trần Sâm

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Minister of Supply; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Alternate Member and Vice Premier Do Muoi on an inspection trip to Ho Chi Minh City and Song Be and Dong Nai Provinces. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 77 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Tài, Colonel

Deputy Head of the Military Training Department of the General Staff of the VPA; on 16 Nov 77 he attended the arrival of a Russian soccer team in Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 17 Nov 77 p 6)

[In a previous report a different source reported this individual as the Head of the Department]

Nguyễn Mậu Tài

*Deputy Chief of the Forestry Management Department, Ministry of Forestry; his article "The Dry Season and Forest Fires" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Nov 77 p 2)

Lê Xuân Tai

*Vice Minister of Agriculture; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Alternate Member and Vice Premier Do Muoi on an inspection visit to Thai Binh Province. (NHAN DAN 19 Nov 77 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Thuận

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Vice President of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions; on 20 Nov 77 he attended the departure of General Secretary Le Duan for the PRC. (NHAN DAN 21 Nov 77 p 1)

Xuân Thủy

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Head of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Department: on 20 Nov 77 he accompanied General Secretary Le Duan to the PRC. (NHAN DAN 21 Nov 77 p 1)

Lê Anh Trà

Deputy chief of the Arts Institute of the Ministry of Culture; guided N. I. Niculin, of the Institute of Far East Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, on a tour of the Arts Institute during his recent visit to the SRV. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT No 4 Oct-Dec 77 p 143)

Đinh Văn Trâm

*Head of the Socialist Nations Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade; on 21 Nov 77 he signed an accord with the Soviet Union on equipment maintenance. (NHAN DAN 22 Nov 77 p 6)

Nguyễn Duy Trinh

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Vice Premier; Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 20 Nov 77 he attended the departure of General Secretary Le Duan for the PRC. (NHAN DAN 21 Nov 77 p 1)

Trần Nam Trung

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Head of the State Inspection Commission; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Alternate Member Do Muoi on an inspection trip to Ho Chi Minh City and Song Be and Dong Nai Provinces. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 77 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Tuấn

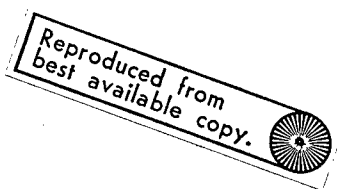
Deputy Chief of the Thai Binh Province Cultivation Service; his article "Thoughts on the Application of Rice Planting Science and Technology in Thai Binh" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 77 p 2)

Mai Vi

*Vice Minister of Culture and Information: on 12 Nov 77 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a singing troupe from the PRC. (NHAN DAN 13 Nov 77 p 6)

CSO: 4209

CHRONOLOGY



HANOI REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 AUGUST-15 SEPTEMBER 1977

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Oct 77 pp 31, 32

[Text]

AUGUST

16. Warsaw : The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Polish People's Republic sign a long-term agreement on cultural and scientific co-operation.

17. A delegation of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front leaves for Berlin on a friendship visit to the German Democratic Republic.

18. A civil aviation agreement between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Socialist Republic of Union of Burma is signed in Rangoon.

19. In Varna, Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council, receives and has a cordial talk with the delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam led by Truong-Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam and Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, on a visit to Bulgaria.

20. An economic delegation from Singapore led by Mr. Chandradas concludes its visit to Viet Nam which began on August 8, 1977. The delegation had working sessions with Vietnamese services and companies and expressed the desire for expansion of trade relations and economic co-operation between the two countries.

-- A delegation of the Institute for Research on Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party arrives in Hanoi on a visit to Viet Nam.

21. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam sends a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on its recent election by the 11th National Congress of the C.P.C. under its Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

-- In the city of Hai Phong, 90,000 members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and other young people take part in a communist labour day, starting a drive to boost production and study, and the fostering a new way of life.

24. A delegation of the Mongolian Writers' Association led by Batun Nyamaa, writer and artistic director of the National Theatre, arrives in Hanoi on a friendship visit to Viet Nam.

25. To date, 2,819,902 people, including 2,481 delegations from 70 foreign countries, have paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh in his mausoleum.

26. *Nhan Dan* runs the full text of the resolution on the task of agricultural development in the whole country adopted by the Second Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam (Fourth Congress).

-- VNA : 200 industrial establishments in Ho Chi Minh City launch a political drive to promote the workers' collective mastery of society.

-- A long-term agreement on cultural and scientific co-operation between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and Romania is signed in Bucharest.

28. *Nhan Dan* : To ensure the implementation of the task of agricultural development, the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam issues a circular on sending more cadres to strengthen district management. Each district will have from 11 to 15 more engineers, and from 30 to 45 cadres of secondary level of all kinds, each agricultural cooperative will have at least 4 or 5 cadres of secondary level, and big agricultural cooperatives must have college graduates on the staff.

29. In Peking, Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, receives and had a cordial talk with Truong-Chinh, head of the delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, on his way home after visits to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Mongolia.

30. A sports delegation of the Viet Nam People's Army arrives in Havana (Cuba) for the Fourth Summer Sports Festival of Armies of Socialist Countries.

31. A Chinese biological survey delegation concludes its visit to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam begun on August 4, 1977.

SEPTEMBER

2. Three new local radio stations officially begin broadcasting. They are in the provinces of Bac Thai, Cao Lang (northern Viet Nam) and An Giang (southern Viet Nam).

-- The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Ho Chi Minh City organizes the second festival of "Good Nephews and Nieces of Uncle Ho" with the participation of some 800 children representing 16,519 "good nephews and nieces of Uncle Ho" in all parts of the city.

-- The Ministry of Culture and Information of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam launches a drive of cultural and artistic activities to greet the 60th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution.

3. A cultural delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Sisana Sisane, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Minister of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism, arrives in Hanoi on a friendship visit to Viet Nam.

4. The Leipzig 1977 Autumn International Fair is opened. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam takes part.

5. A delegation of the Cuban Foreign Ministry arrives in Hanoi on a friendship visit to Viet Nam.

— A delegation of the Vietnamese Economic Sciences Commission led by Tran Phuong, Chairman of the Commission, attends the international conference of economists in Tokyo.

— Workers at the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant on the Da river (northern Viet Nam) launch an emulation drive in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution.

— A delegation of the Viet Nam--China Friendship Association led by Tran Lam, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, Director of the Viet Nam Radio and Television Commission, member of the Presidium of the Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of All Countries, leaves for Peking on a friendship visit to China.

— President Ton Duc Thang sends a message greeting Spiros Kyprianou on his nomination as President of the Republic of Cyprus.

6. VNA : Completion at Trung Gia (Vinh Phu province) of the plant for overhauling tractors used in agriculture.

— The Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam issues an instruction on increasing the number of cadres in southern provinces and cities.

— The Organizing Committee for celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution meets under the chairmanship of Truong-Chinh, Chairman of the SRVN National Assembly Standing Committee, to discuss concrete plans.

9. An economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam led by Nguyen Chanh, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, concludes its visit to the Republic of India which began on August 25, 1977. The economic delegations of Viet Nam and India sign agreements on India supplying food to Viet Nam and her assistance to Viet Nam in research on wet rice and breeding buffaloes.

— Prime Minister Pham Van Dong sends a message to General Omar Torrijos Herrera, head of the Panamanian Government, greeting the

Panamanian people's success in the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty.

— Universities and colleges in southern Viet Nam hold a conference to review the school years since liberation (April 30, 1975).

10. A delegation of the Ministry of Justice of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Minister Kou Souvannamethi arrives in Hanoi on a friendship visit to Viet Nam.

— President Ton Duc Thang sends a message greeting the National Day of Socialist Ethiopia.

— A delegation of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front leaves for Budapest on a friendship visit to the People's Republic of Hungary.

— A Cuban Government economic, scientific and technical co-operation delegation arrives in Hanoi.

12. Over 13,000,000 pupils throughout the country start the new school year (1977-1978).

— A military delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Khamtay Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Secretary of the Central Party Committee of the Lao People's Liberation Army, Vice-Premier, Minister of Defence and Supreme Commander of the LPLA, arrives in Hanoi on an official friendship visit to Viet Nam.

13. An economic delegation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Nguyen Chanh concludes its visit to the People's Republic of Bangladesh which began on September 9, 1977. The delegation had talks with offices concerned on the possibilities for economic and trade relations between the two countries.

15. VNA : This year, 710,000 children throughout the country have been cared for in 36,000 crèches. The number of children in crèches is double that in 1972.

— VNA : Nguyen Khanh Toan, Chairman of the Viet Nam Social Sciences Commission, leaves for Paris to attend the UNESCO conference on social sciences to be held on September 19, 1977.